THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,139—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890.

LI OF BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SO

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFACLE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.
PO	—	—	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th June 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 12th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
*a*MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.
AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	Walluschnig	3,800	550	15th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESE splendid first-class Iron Steamships built on the Clyde, expressly for the Indian Service under special survey above the highest class at LLOYD'S will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—

CITY OF EDINBURGH .. .. 7th June.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkhas, and every comfort for first class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES, & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. SWORDSMAN, Captain Detlefsen, will leave Bombay for Zanzibar direct on or about 9th proximo. Mozambique's and Ibo's Cargo to be transhipped at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 17th May, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Mucsat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st, May 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. HISPANIA.....3380 T. R...S. Abrey..to sail 8th June.
S. S. ASIA...........3560 T. R. Wm. Russell to sail 17th June.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court-House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR PRESERVING ARTICLES from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

Price Rs. 2-8, 3-8, 4-12, 5-8, and 10 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EXCELLENT PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

ARE now fully opened, and PRICE LISTS available. We can vouch for their genuineness and high quality. They comprise :—

Fluid Extracts.	Soluble Elastic Capsules.
Normal Liquids.	Glycerole of Pepsin.
Gelatine Coated Pills.	Cocaine Cases.
Hypodermic Tablets.	Hypodermic Syringes.
Tablet Triturates.	Cascara Cordial.
Powdered Extracts.	Utero Vaginal Syringes.
	&c.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.	2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0.	7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S VETERINARY LINIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.

Full directions accompany each Bottle.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KASHMIR CARPETS, &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs, Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina-Curtains, &c. Circulars and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

PALATABLE APERIENT WATER.

FROM THE FRANZ JOSEF SPRING.

THE "FRANZ JOSEF" WATER is the most palatable and most popular natural aperient water in the world.

Analysis and Report by Professor Attfield, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.I.C. :—
In 1,000 parts—

Sulphate of Magnesium	24·65
Sulphate of Sodium	24·06
Bicarbonate of Soda	1·53
Other Medicinal Salines	3·551
	53·791

"The results of my examination prove that the 'Franz Josef' Bitter Spring is not only the best aperient water, but still further that it is the strongest of all such waters introduced into Great Britain."

The *Lancet* says :—"It is a natural water of great interest and value, and will doubtless be extensively used."

It is recommended by the leading Medical authorities of Europe.

AWARDS.—Ten Gold Medals and other distinguished Awards have been adjudicated to the "Franz Josef" Water at the International Exhibitions of recent years. No other Aperient Water can claim so many marks of distinction.

Re. 1 per Bottle, Rs. 10-8 per Dozen.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORTY-THREE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

CALVERT'S PATENT SOLUBLE CRESOL,

THE BEST DISINFECTANT AND PURIFIER.

THIS fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion, and is extremely useful in destroying the lower forms of Insect and Vegetable Life, and in preventing putrefactive change.

Its antiseptic strength is much above that of any other "Soluble" disinfectant, and is cheaper and more effective.

Extremely useful in destroying White Ants and other Insects, or for removing Vermin from Cattle and Dogs.

NOW USED BY THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CASH PRICES:

Half-pint, 6 Annas; Pint, 10 Annas; Quart, Re. 1; 1 Gallon drum, Rs. 3-8; 5 Gallon drum, Rs 16;

SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.

AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz.:—

"APRONS."

				Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Constitution, Blue				16	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red				16	0
Leather Cases for the above	Rs.	4-0	to	7	8
Mark Master's Aprons				16	0
Excellent Masters				16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash				33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash				36	0
Leather Case for do.	Rs.	4-8	to	7	8

JEWELS.

Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass				15	8
Master Mason's, Locket size, Silver Gilt				35	0
Master Mason's, Silver with Crystals				28	0
Master Mason's, Silver Gilt with Crystals				35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt	Rs.	15-8	to	22	0
Excellent Master's, set with Crystals				28	0
Mark Master's Jewels	Rs.	12-8	to	28	8
Jubilee Jewels, worn by all Master Masons				28	8
Miniature Jewels, Silver gilt, for all Degrees.				12	8
Past Master's Jewels.	from Rs.	85-0	to	Rs. 165	0

Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT !
SOAP STONE PAINT ! !

SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

AS SUPPLIED TO RAILWAYS, PUBLIC WORKS, LARGE CONTRACTORS, SHIPPING, Etc., Etc.

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET !
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.
PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.

5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.

N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS,

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.
VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HOLTA TEAS.

THESE TEAS are considered the finest produce of the KANGRA VALLEY and were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.

		Rs.	as.
Flowery Pekoe, choice	per lb.	2	0
Orange Pekoe, finest, very fragrant	,,	1	8
Pekoe strong cup, rich liquor	,,	1	4
Pekoe Souchong, full flavoured	,,	1	4
Holta Mixture	,,	1	6
Family do.	,,	1	2
Plantation Mixture	,,	0	14
Holta Broken Leaf	,,	0	14

ORANGE PEKOE and HOLTA MIXTURE can be supplied in five pound tins. Suitable for sending to friends in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENTS:

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
PROPRIETOR, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

	Rs
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	800
Do. do. 10 ,, ,, do.	500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

Open Daily from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission 8 Annas.

On SATURDAY the GREAT BOXING MATCH for the Championship of India. Re. 1, and Reserved Seats Rs. 2.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO AMSTERDAM.

PER "CLITUS" (s) leaving about 5th instant. Comfortable Saloon and Cabins.

Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street. Passenger Agents,
or to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle. Agents for Steamer.

FOR
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
Contains no Opiate.
VEGETABLE,
PALATABLE,
RELIABLE.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, MARKET,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th June, 1890, for the purpose of ballotting for the election of Chairman of the Chamber, in place of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has resigned office on proceeding to Europe.

The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 31st May, 1890.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association, will be held in the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings on TUESDAY, 10th June, 1890, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of closing the Mills on Sundays.

All owners of Mills and Factories are invited to attend.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association, Bombay, 31st May, 1890.

FOR SALE.

AN ENGLISH VICTORIA specially built by a London firm for use in India. Suitable for a single horse or a pair, in use 4 months. Easy running, in very good order. Parted with as owner is leaving Bombay. It can be seen any time at the undersigned.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 4,500 cast iron C Sockets, 1,150 cast iron B Sockets, 4,500 cast iron C Soleplates and 1,000 cast iron B Soleplates for Telegraph posts will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 20th of June, 1890, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director-General of of Telegraphs.

The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

Samples of the articles and spefications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent Governmeet Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.
Alipore, Calcutta, 27 May, 1890.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that TENDERS for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time), on MONDAY, the 16th June next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty-paid Opium, and each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. In the mofussil districts the farms have not been granted to those who guaranteed the highest minimum vend, but to those selected from among the Tenderers who accepted the minimum fixed by the COMMISSIONER of Customs on an estimate of what the fair licit consumption should be.

5. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c, may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

6. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

7. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th May, 1890.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON 1890.

THE "PERFECT" CONDITIONER

FOR CIGARS, CIGARETTES, OR TOBACCOS.

"Thy 'Condition' is such, that men cannot but say,
'Thou art all that can be wished for.'"

The "Perfect" Conditioner is calculated to supply a want long felt by smokers. It is constructed in such a form as to promote and assist the "conditioning" of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos at all seasons of the year, in the simplest and readiest manner. It is convenient, portable, and indestructible, and must commend itself to all practised smokers as a Great Desideratum.

Instructions with each Conditioner.

No. 1. Large size.	Rs. 3	0
„ 2. Medium „	„ 2	8
„ 3. Small (for Cigarettes.	„ 2	0

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY
TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

	Per 100
SPECIALS	Rs. 4- 8
No. 1, EXTRA SUPERIOR...	„ 3-12
„ 2, MEDIUM	„ 2-12

Fresh shipment just to hand Guaranteed sound and in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS, are hereby informed that she is discharging her Cargo in the Prince's Dock. All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent into the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

Just arrived per S. S. "Etolia," a bran-new and stylish C. and under-spring English VICTORIA by by Windover.

A bran-new English-built light MAIL PHAETON, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

Bran-new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

FOR SALE.—A pair of well-matched and strong grey WALERS, steady and quiet in harness. The property of W. Clerke, Esq., proceeding to England.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld., BOMBAY,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act.

Capital, Rs. 200,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

SHARES STILL AVAILABLE.

LOANS granted on the Security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels, at moderate rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED FOR FIXED PERIODS.

SWIFT & FARROW,
Secretaries and Agents.
OFFICES :—9 Hummum Street.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249½ High Holborn London, Eng.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-ve per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas eight, postage free.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road Bombay, and 11. Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

NEW SONGS, New Pieces, New Dance Music, every Mail. Can be heard, tried over, or taken on approval. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CRICKET.—Our Single Strap Leg-guards enable the players to put them on and off in a much shorter time. R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

WANTED.—78 pieces of second-hand CAST IRON FLANGED PIPES 3-in. diameter.—Apply will rates to the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

A LADY wishes to recommend an ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS. Apply to Mrs. NEWNHAM SMITH, 17, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

LAWRENCE & CO., Painters and House Decorators.—Work done neatly and at moderate prices, No. 4, Bake House Street, Fort, Bombay.

CUMBALLA HILL.—A gentleman living at "Altamont" will be glad to meet with another or a married couple to share expenses till October. Apply to No. 1, care of this paper.

MATHERAN—RUGBY HOTEL.—A few Single and Double rooms will be available from the 2nd June.

BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

A BARGAIN.—A PAIR of ANALYSING SCALES, extremely sensitive to be disposed of. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch-manufacturers 59, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES.—On Hire or Hire Purchase, the largest stock to select from, and the best for the climate of India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

FOR SALE.—Barque "SUFFOLK," 948 tons. For further information apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, and INVALIDS' BATH CHAIRS. Just unpacked a large stock.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great po's; by W. E. H. PRICE Rs. 1-8 postage, anna .

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

AIR GUNS of all kinds repaired and new SPRINGS replaced, the same guaranteed for two months. In case of breakage a new one is replaced free.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of seventeen per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 85 per share) declared at the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th June, 1890, to Shareholders on the Register at this date, on production of Share Certicates.

By order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Head Office, Byculla, 22nd May, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdars Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favor of an early inspection of their Goods.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY. LD.
105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

NOTICE.—A Company having been recently registered under the title of "The Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India, Limited." Notice is hereby given that such Company has no connection whatever with the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, Victoria Street, Westminster.

By order,
H. LAWSON,
Secretary and Assistant Manager.
1st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to, or having claim against the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. C. HAWKES, C.E., who died at Bombay, on the 13th February last, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, to whom Probate of the Will has been granted by the Chief Court ot the Punjab, within one month from this date, after which no claims will be recognised.

G. HAWKES,
(Executor),
District Traffic Supt, N. W. Railway.
Lahore, 6th May, 1890.

NOTICE

IS here by given, that SEPARATE TENDERS for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADUT, respectively, in the Town and Island of Bombay for three years from the 1st August, 1890, to 31st July, 1893, will be received up to 12 noon (Bombay time) on 2nd proximo, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenders must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, and each Tender for Madut by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be obtained on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. Tenderers should submit with their Tenders satisfactory evidence as to their solvency and general fitness to hold the farm.

6. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Custom, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector of Land Revenue Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, May, 1890.

THE CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

1. The Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, given under Section 401 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 20,00,000 on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of thirty years from the 1st October 1890, and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st April and 1st October of each year.

3. The form of Debenture-bonds will be that given in the twelfth schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for even sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. of Thursday, the 19th June, 1890.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notificatton and enclosed in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1890-91."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes, or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted the deposit, when made in Currency Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the Rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 19th June 1890, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed, but no debenture will be issued for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the Tender is not paid.

9. The deposits or Tenders which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a Tender is made, must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas: a tender in which the rate is not so specified, will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The amount of the accepted Tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third on 19th July. 1890, one-third on 19th August, 1890, and one-third on 19th September, 1090.

Parties whose Tenders are accepted will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 30th September, 1890.

14. In the case of two or more Tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the Tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, Tenders will then be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 19th June, 1890, at the Municipal Office.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 17th May, 1890.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURE.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal five per cent. Loan for 1890-91. and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every one hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Currency Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

Dated Signed

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 94 Military Messes and 28 Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSEICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co.	Château d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY, BROS. & Co., of London.

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R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
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For the Table and the Sick Room they are unsurpassed, and are highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

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No. 1 Claret	15	8	17	12
„ 2 „	18	8	20	12
„ 3 „	20	12	23	0
„ 1 Burgundy	15	8	17	12
„ 2 „ (Golden Fleece)	20	12	23	8
„ 3 „	25	0	27	0
Port	18	0	19	8
No. 1 Hock	18	0	19	8
„ 2 „	20	0	22	8
„ Porphyry	25	0	27	0
Chablis	18	12	21	8
Champagne Golden Fleece ...	45	0	49	0

The only Australian Wines in the British Section at the late Paris Exhibition that obtained awards. Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1889.

W. CROWDER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS: 1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY.

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Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
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BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
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BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
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BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

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COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estim tes and Drawings on Application.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL £3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
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JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 53
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	„ 15
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE. BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS

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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,900	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910to920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	815
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	790
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	800
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	515
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,130xd.
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	580
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	335
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350½
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	435
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	210 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	140
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	139
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	144
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,450
Do New Issue	500	375	625	33¾	850
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	650 ex div.
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Asan.	5,000	10	10	10 pr. ct.	11
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	385
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	80
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	85	290
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	202½
ellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
ombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	160
reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	185
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	600	500	45	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales	600	500	600	40	365
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	120	500
assoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

THE restoration of the historic castle at Heidelberg has begun, and the work will take two years at least. The Grand-Ducal Government has voted half-a-million marks (£25,000) towards the expense, and private subscriptions amount to as much more. It is not intended to restore the picturesque ruins, but to renew the foundations, and restore certain portions of the castle in strict confirmity to its appearance in the time of the Electors-Palatine. The suite of rooms occupied by the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and wife of the Elector-Palatine, who ruined himself by accepting the crown of Bohemia, will also be restored and fitted with furniture of that period. As she was direct ancestress of the Hanoverian dynasty in England, it is understood that a liberal contribution towards the expense has been made by members of the English royal family.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Colaba Wesleyan Church, Concert in Lecture Hall, evening.
Bombay Hunt, Annual Meeting, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 9 to 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Shanghai (s), from London; Baghdad (s), Zanzibar; Lochiel (s), put back from sea; and Kapurthala (s), Marmugoa. Yesterday:—Busheer (s), from Marmugoa; Labourdonnais (s), Aden; and Rome (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 31st:—Iran (s), for Liverpool. Yesterday:—Calder (s), and Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf; Po (s), Genoa; Otranto (s), Hull; and Imperator (s), Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. St. Oswald entered the dock on Saturday last.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Shanghai entered the dock on Saturday last, and the s. s. Simla, and the s. s. Iran left the dock on Friday last.

WESLEYAN CONCERT.—We are asked to announce that the concert, advertised in our last issue as taking place to-night, will be held in the new Lecture Hall of the Colaba Church, and not in the tent.

GAMING WITH CARDS AND MONEY.—Inspector Nolan placed Goolam Hoosein and Shaik Boolam with four others before Mr. Ryan on Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, and charged them with having been found gaming with cards, dice, and money on the Ripon Road, on Friday last. The Magistrate, in convicting them, sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Bhendy Bazaar, on the body of a girl, named Hooree, aged nine years. On Friday afternoon she went in company with her sister to the Byculla Flats to work. After that Hooree and her sister went to a Dhobie's pond to wash their hands, when deceased's foot slipped and she fell into, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An enquiry was held on Saturday, by the Coroner, at Cammateepoora 9th Lane, touching the death of Asabee, the child of a weaver, aged nine months. On Friday night her mother left the deceased near a window, and immediately after heard an alarm raised. On going to the window and looking over she saw her child lying dead on the road. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from injuries received by an accidental fall out of a window on the second storey of a house.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45, the following programme:—

Lancers	Faust up to date	Meyer Lutz.
Song	Mona	Adams.
Polka	Lorely	Piefke.
Selection	La Vie Parisienni	Offenbach.
Valse	Gloire De Dijon	Andrew.
Galop	Berlin	Michaelis.

COWARDLY ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Nolan charged a butcher, named Dawud Hajee, before Mr. Ryan, with assaulting a woman, named Gogi, on the night of the 29th ultimo. The accused, who lives in Artuur Road, meeting the complainant on the night in question, while she was but a short distance from home laid hold of her and threw her down and assaulted her. On Gogi raising an alarm, some neighbours came to her assistance, and succeeded in arresting the accused, who was handed over to the police. Dawud was convicted and sentenced by the Magistrate to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE OF A MECHANIC.—The Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of Jamsetjee Cooverjee, aged thirty-three years, at Tardeo Road. Deceased, who served in the capacity of a turner, in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, seems to have taken the death of his daughter, who died about four days ago, very much to heart. In consequence of this affliction he discontinued his usual occupation, and wandered about very much distressed. As he did not return home on Thursday afternoon last, information of his disappearance was given to the police at the Dhobie Talao station. Consequent on enquiries the body of the deceased was found floating in a well at Tardeo Road. A verdict that the deceased had committed suicide while in an unsound state of mind was recorded.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART.—Yesterday morning by the B. B. and C. I. R. passenger train, Sir Dinshaw and a small party of friends and a few members of his family, left Bombay for Oodwara, where there is the most ancient fire-temple, which is held in the highest religious respect by the Zoroastrians. The Parsee month of Adar is the ninth month of the year, and it is a synonym for fire, and is dedicated to that element. It is the current month, during which hundreds of Parsees go to the Oodwara fire-temple, where after they have said their prayers, they distribute alms to Parsi priests and other poor people. Sir Dinshaw has gone to this sacred place to distribute alms to the poor of the town in memory of his deceased wife, Lady Sakurbai. He will return to Bombay on Wednesday next.

KINDNESS REPAID WITH INGRATITUDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Holdway charged a Goanese named, Pedroo D'Souza, before Mr. Ryan, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of about Rs. 400. The accused had been living with a baker, named Piedad Pereira, in De Lima Street, Mazagon, for a considerable time. Owing to his being in very poor circumstances the baker provided him with board and lodgings. Now as Pedroo was aware that his host was in possession of a large amount of jewellery he could not resist the temptation of possessing himself of it. On the 18th instant seized what he considered a favourable opportunity, and broke into a cashbox and extracted the jewellery. The baker suspecting his late lodger to be the thief gave information to the police in regard to his missing articles. At first he was led to believe that his recent companion had gone to Goa. On instituting enquiries the accused was traced to a liquor shop in Main Street, Poona, where he was found endeavouring to dispose of a gold chain. He had, in fact, sold a quantity of jewellery, and on his being searched the remaining portion of the ornaments, with a quantity of cash, were found in his possession. D'Souza was accordingly sent down to Bombay, and placed before the Magistrate where he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL DEOLALI FUND.

	Rs.
H.E. Lady Harris	100
N. S. E. W.	50
Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S.	30
Mr. M. H. Scott, C.S.	20
Mr. E. H. Elsworthy	20
X. Y. Z.	20
Colonel W. H. Wilson	15
Mrs. W. W. Squire	15
Mr. L. Penny	15
Mr. R. N. Mant	15
Mr. F. G. Horbury	10
A Friend	10
Mr. A. McLaggan	10
N. I. B.	3
Total......Rs.	333
Amount previously acknowledged	895
Total......Rs.	1,228
Amount still required...Rs.	272

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 26th May, 1890:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	14,989,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 23rd May 1890	4,142,800
Balance to be remitted from 24th May 1890 to 31st March 1891	10,846,200

THE Lahore paper hears that owing to his weak state of health—the result of a severe attack of influenza—Mr Mackworth Young has been strongly advised by the doctors to give himself entire rest from work, and change out of India. He proceeds on leave to England in July. The question of his successor as Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab is under consideration.

PUNJAB CROP PROSPECTS.

RAPESEED CROP.

THE final report on the rapeseed crop in the Punjab for the year 1889-90 is as follows:—

The character of the season has been already described in the note on this season's wheat crop. The season has been an exceptionally bad one for rapeseed.

The area sown on irrigated land shows an increase of 5,300 acres or 6 per cent., but the area on lands dependent on rain shows a decrease of 286,400 acres or 58 per cent. The total decrease is 281,100 acres or 49 per cent.

Only in three districts in the whole Province is there an increase in the area under this crop, and these are the three districts of the Derajat, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan, in which last case it is stated to be due to the favourable state of the hill torrents.

The other 28 districts all show a decrease—in Karnal from 27,300 acres to 1,300 acres; in Guzerat, from 20,000 acres to 8,100 acres; in Rawalpindi from 108,600 to 23,400, and similar striking decreases are reported in many other cases.

The total area for the Province is put at 298,000 as against 579,100 acres last year, the decrease being 281,100 acres or no less than 49 per cent. The area estimated in the first forecast of November 1889 was 500,600 and in the second of January 1890 was 476,500 acres. The average area under this crop for the past four years is 474,400 acres.

Last year's crop was an unusually good one. The area under rapeseed in 1887-88 was 474,000 acres.

The falling off in outturn is equally striking.

This year the gross outturn is estimated at 769,959 cwts. as against 1,654,064 cwts., last year the falling off being 884,105 cwts., or 53 per cent.

With the exception of the three districts of the Derajat, Amritsar, and one or two others, the crop on irrigated lands has been much inferior to that of last year. In lands dependent on rainfall it has been very poor in almost every case. The average produce per acre is shown as 145 seers or 4·6 bushels against 159 seers or 5·1 bushels last year—a decrease of 9 per cent., but this does not give a fair idea of the comparative excellence of the two harvests, as this calculation is made after deducting all areas on which the crop was sown, but failed to mature. The crop on the whole was a very poor one.

The final report on the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1889-90 is as follows:—

Season.—The past season has been an unfavourable one for wheat in the Punjab. The rains in July and August last were copious and timely, but in most districts none fell after the end of August. In a few districts some rain fell in the early part of September, and after that there was no rain in any district in the Province, except showers in Gurdaspur and Hazara, throughout October, November and December. In the latter end of January slight showers fell in every district and there were some cloudy days, but the fall was scanty and insufficient.

In February no rain fell in the Delhi Division, but some fell in nearly all districts of the other divisions, but only in small quantities.

The rainfall of March was of the same character, and in April no rain fell until the last week, when heavy showers, which were of no advantage to the wheat crop, were general.

To sum up the summer rains, which were ample in July and August, ceased very early, and there was a long period absolutely without rain, followed by a period with only slight and insufficient winter rains. The result was most injurious to the prospects of the wheat crop.

The total rainfall from 1st October 1889 to 30th April 1890 was below the average in every district.

There has not been much hail, but in the more northern districts reaping and threshing operations have been somewhat interfered with by untimely rain.

Area.—As was to be expected from the nature of the season, the total area harvested is considerably below that of last year. This is after allowance has been made for crops which have failed. The area originally sown was probably very little short of that sown last year.

The total area which was harvested in the Province has been 6,222,900 acres as against 6,919,100 last year. This shows a falling off of 696,200 acres, or 10 per cent. The area is almost exactly the same as that of 1887-88. The decrease is entirely in lands altogether dependent on rainfall, the area of which has fallen from 3,219,600 acres to 2,293,500 acres, or by 29 per cent. The area of irrigated land under wheat shows an actual increase of 2,29,900 acres, or 6 per cent.

The average area under wheat for the last five years is 6,679,000 acres, and the area of this year is 7 per cent. below this.

There is a decrease in the area sown in 22 districts. It is most marked in Amballa, Ferozepur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Those districts which show an increase are tracts in which a large proportion of the crop is grown on irrigated lands, as in Karnal, Ludhiana, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery, Amritsar and the three frontier districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Kohat.

The area estimated in the forecast of February last was 65,75,000 acres; that of November was 6,670,480 acres.

The present estimate is considerably below either of these owing to deductions for crops which failed owing to scarcity of rainfall.

Yield.—The estimate of yield is even more disappointing than the estimate of area. Although as a rule the crops on irrigated lands are reported to be up to average, or very little below it, the outturn upon land dependent on rainfall is in many cases reported as very poor, and the average outturn per acre for the whole Province is reported to be much lower this year than last.

In 24 districts the total outturn in shown as less than that of last year, the most notable being in the following districts, in which the outturn only amounts to the percentages of last year's crop noted below:—

Hissar, 44 per cent., Gurgaon, 50 per cent., Amballa 54 per cent., Kangra, 48 per cent., Hoshiarpur, 38 per cent. Ludhiana, 36 per cent., Sialkot, 37 per cent., Shapur, 48 per cent., Jhelum, 62 per cent., Rawalpindi, 44 per cent., Peshwar, 41 per cent., Kohat, 43 per cent.

In only seven districts there has been an increase in the estimated outturn. Of these five—Karnal, Ludhiana, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Montgomery—show an increase in area also; but Delhi and Rohtak both show an increased outturn on a diminished area, and Muzaffargarh and Multan show a slightly diminished outturn on an increase area. The increase is highest in Montgomery, where it amounts to 71 per cent.

The gross outturn for the whole Province is put at 32,063,523 cwts., as against 41,081,484 cwts. last year, showing a decrease of 21·8 per cent. in outturn with a decrease in area of 10 per cent.

The average outturn per acre this year is put at 289 seers, equal to 578 lbs. or 9·17 bushels, as against 332 seers, equal to 664 lbs. or 10·54 bushels last year. The average outturn is thus estimated at 13 per cent. below that of last year.

Prices.—The diagrams attached show the variations in the prices of wheat at two important trade centres—Ferozepore and Amritsar—during the year.

At Ferozepur there was exceedingly little variation. The highest price was 19 seers, which obtained on 30th April 1890; the lowest 21, which obtained on various dates in June, September, and October 1889. The variation throughout the year was only 2 seers.

At Amritsar the price of wheat varied only one seer, from 21 to 22 seers, from April 1889 to January 1890. It then rose, owing to continued want of rain, probably, to 18 seers, the highest point touched in March 1890, whence it fell again to 21, or two seers cheaper than at Ferozepur in April 1890. Prices ruled in general rather lower at Amritsar than at Ferozepur.

It is significant that the price of wheat on 30th April 1890 was only one seer higher at each of the principal trade centres than on 30th April 1889, although the present harvest is reported so much inferior to the last.

The price at Karachi on 30th April 1890 was 14½ seers. It was 14¾ on the same date last year.

Character of harvest.—The character of the harvest throughout the Province may be summed in a few words.

On irrigated lands the crop has been a fair average one. On lands dependent on rain it has been poor throughout, at most not more than half an average crop. The outturn of straw has been especially poor.

The figures given in column 16 of the statement submitted herewith deal with the crops actually harvested after making deductions for crops which have wholly or partially failed.

Stocks of grains—The stock of food-grains in hand is only commented on in three of the districts reports. In Rohtak they are said to be plentiful in two tahsils, and scanty in two; in Jullundur they are said to be "not large," and in Jhang "not plentiful." The fact is that the spring harvest of 1889 was one of the best the Province has seen for years, and the autumn harvest was quite up to average. Thus, though the spring harvest under report was undoubtedly on the whole a poor one, little anxiety need be felt at present on this point.

Exports.—A steady export trade has been going on throughout the year in wheat, principally to Karachi. The quarterly trade returns show, as might be expected, a large increase in the export of wheat during the past year, the result of the good harvest and replenished stocks. There will be less grain available in the present season, and the amount exported may be expected to show a falling off.

Increase in area under wheat.—It has not yet been found possible to compare the figures showing the relation of the wheat crop of this year to that of last year with the relations of other classes of crops to those of last year, but a comparison of the figures of 1888-89 with those of 1887-88 leads to the conclusion that the cultivation of wheat is extending more rapidly than that of other crops, and that the farmers of the Province are to some extent at least substituting this crop for others, which do not pay so well, whenever the nature of the season permits them to do so. No less than 85 per cent. of the increase of area under crop in 1888-89 over that under crop in the previous year was under wheat. The total increase was 6·8 per cent.

It is noticeable in this connection that the area shown in the first forecast this year exceeded that of the first forecast last year by 10 per cent., and that shown in the second forecast was less than that shown in the second forecast of last year by 3 per cent. The decrease now shown is mainly due to the deductions for crops which never came to maturity.

THE MAHUWA FOUZDAR DEFAMATION CASE.

IN the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Girjashanker Kashiram, editor of the *Rajbhakt-Swadharmnisht*, the following judgment has been delivered by Mr. Jethalal Varjbhai, the City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, in the case against the editor of the *Rajbhakt-Swadharmnisht*:—

In this case Girjashanker Kashiram, editor, manager, printer, and publisher of a vernacular newspaper published in Bombay, and called *Rajbhakt-Swadharmnisht*, is charged with defamation, an offence punishable under Section 500 I. P. Code, in that he printed and published some defamatory matter reflecting upon the conduct and character of the complainant, Sadashanker Manishanker, a police officer of the Bhownagar State, and doing duty as the Fouzdar of Mahuwa, the publication having been made in the issue of the 7th January 1890.

The article was headed "A short account of the discomfort of the Bhownagar Ryots." On reading it is quite clear that it was a complaint made to the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Sethna, in which he was requested to enquire into the conduct and character, public as well as private, of the complainant, one of his subordinates. There can be but one opinion on this point, namely, that Mr. Sethna was requested to look into the behaviour of the whole force under him, and in making the request the particular instance of complainant was cited. The accusations made against the latter were to the following effect:—

1. The Fouzdar is entirely unable to do his work.
2. He is full of vices and does thing according to his own ways.
3. His conduct is immoral.
4. He receives bribes and is corrupt.
5. He exacts private service from public servants under him, or in other words, he engages Darbari peons to perform his private work.
6. He disobeys the orders of his employer and absents himself at his house under colour of performing public service.

The said matters published in the said newspaper are no doubt apparently defamatory. Any reasonable being on reading the article would at once so declare it and without any qualification. However, the fact that they are defamatory has been duly proved. Their publication within the city of Ahmedabad, *i. e.*, within the jurisdiction of this Court, has also been sufficiently proved.

The point that there remains to be considered is whether the accused published the imputation intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that the same would harm the reputation of the complainant. In deciding this point, it should be borne in mind that the accused has no malice against the complainant. This fact has been admitted by the latter in his cross-examination. Several cases have been cited on behalf of the prosecution to show that it is malice in law where a statement is deliberately false in fact and injurious to the character of another. These cases, however, have reference to suits for damages. In connection with this point may be read the explanation 4 to the section 499 I. P. Code. It runs as under "No imputation is said to harm a person's reputation unless that imputation directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person in respect of his caste or his calling, &c. No evidence has been produced to prove that the complainant "actually suffered" in his reputation both as a public officer and as a private gentleman. But the case of Queen *vs.* Thakordass six, N. W. P. 86, may be cited in which it was ruled that 'to sustain a charge of defamation it is not necessary to prove that the complainant actually suffered from the scandalous imputation alleged. It is sufficient to show that the accused intended or knew or had reason to believe that the imputation made by him would harm the reputation of the complainant.' No such ruling of the Bombay High Court is forthcoming, although I tried to find out one. Does it not clash with the express provision of the law as contained in the said explanation 4? I humbly think in the affirmative. If it was considered sufficient to show that the accused intended, &c., that the imputation made would harm the reputation of the complainant, there was hardly any necessity for providing the explanation 4. In this case if the complainant has suffered anything at all he has suffered in reputation in the limits of the Bhownagar State, as he is a native and servant of the State, and if he has not suffered in British India, the publications of scandalous matter is no offence.

The accused has tried to show that he published the matter after due care and attention. He produces four witnesses, one of whom is the principal, and whose name is Mulchand. Trikam has, it seems, turned round and became hostile to prove his allegation. And I would think that he has succeeded in showing his good faith. From Mulchand Trikam he received a communication, dated 18th December, 1889, containing the scandalous imputations. Instead of publishing them at once he made certain inquiry through witnesses, No. 13, 14, and 15, and found that there were grounds for complaints against the complainant. The Court has nothing before it to disbelieve statements made by those witnesses. There is therefore no reason why they should not be believed. It appears that they made their enquiries through some Mahuwa merchants and brokers at Bombay, and communicated the result to the accused. It was after this that the accused published the matter contained in the communication. Mulchand admits to have written the letter containing the imputations. The letter (exhibit C) was dated 18th December, 1889, should have reached accused at Bombay on 22nd or 23rd idem, and the contents were not published by him until 7th January following, *i.e.*, until after a fortnight. This fact, together with the evidence of the said three witnesses, sufficiently tends one to the inference that accused made all possible enquiries to satisfy himself that there was truth in the complaints received by him. Here I would quote a ruling of the Calcutta High Court in the matter of the petition of Shibo Prosad Pandah, I. L. R. 4 Cal. 124. It was therein decided that in dealing with question of good faith the proper point to be decided is not whether the allegation put forward by the accused in support of the defamation are in substance true, but whether he was informed and had good reason after due care and attention to believe that the allegations were true.

Under the circumstances of the case I am of opinion that the accused falls within the exception 8 and 9 to Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. He made certain imputations in good faith on the character of the complainant before his superior and for the public good.

The complainant and Mr. Sethna have been examined at very great length with a view to impress upon the Court that the prosecution was made by the complainant not at his own instance, but that he was pressed, and that it was made with the object of needlessly harrassing the accused. Whatever the cause or the object may be, I would not dwell upon these facts, as they appear to me not very material to and affecting the merits of the case.

Taking all the facts of the case into consideration the Court finds that the accused Girjashanker Kashiram is not guilty of the offence charged against him, namely, defaming the complainant by making certain imputations about his character, and the Court directs that the said Girjashanker Kashiram shall be acquitted under Sec. 258, Criminal Procedure Code.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A GOOD deal of crime in the Central Provinces has been traced to wandering gangs of strangers. No fewer than 205 such gangs, numbering 2,045 souls, passed through the Seoni district during the past year, chiefly Bungaras and Beluchis. Steps have been taken to keep a close watch on their movements.

A CALCUTTA paper congratulates the tea-planters of the Western Dooars on the Secretary of State having sanctioned the proposed railway from Julpaiguri to Pondu Chelsa and Dam Dim. It is expected that a start will shortly be made with the earthwork, and that construction will be pushed forward as the season admits, with the object of completing the line early next year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Otranto, 1,913 tons, Captain Wm. Rippeth, sailed yesterday for Aden and Hull, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Shanghai, 2,044 tons, Captain F. N. Tillard, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from London, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 672 tons, Captain A. P. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmugoa with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain J. M. Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and 134 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain Wm. T. Fairweather, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Po, 1,531 tons, Captain S. Anfosso, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. A. Ferray, Mr. E. Valadin, Major H. Cooper, and 15 deck passengers.

THE French mail steamer Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Captain Schmith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Colomb, Miss Savage, Miss Cooper, Mr Legget, and 24 deck.

THE steam-ship Lochiel, under the command of John Cowan, which sailed for Trieste and Venice on Friday last with a cargo of seeds and cotton, put back from sea on Saturday morning, unable to get steam owing to bad coal received at this port. She experienced light S. W. wind and heavy swell. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Alli Fray, Ahmed bin Haya and son, Mr J H Kathari, Mr Mazid Massum, Mr Shaik M Khalifa and son, Mr Hajee H Ali, Mr Jasum, Mr E Burgess, Mr Alfred Bowey, Mr Mark Percey, Mr Thomas Platt, Mr Eugene Vaughan, Hajee M Khadaire Abdoola and two children, Naval Drill and Gunnery Instructor, and 69 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
31	Shanghai (s)	Tillard	London.
	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, May 18.
	Lochiel (s)	Cowan	Put back from sea.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Marmugoa.
June.	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa.
	Labourdonnais (s)	Schmitte	Aden, May 25.
	Rome (s)	Adamson	London, May 8.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Iran (s)	Delargy	Liverpool.
June. 1	Calder (s)	Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
	Po (s)	Anfosso	Genoa.
	Otranto (s)	Rippeth	Hull.
	Assyria (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Shanghai, for China, &c.
" Rheinfels, for Hamburg and Bremen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 31.

Crowe, Captain, Ms, RA, on duty, from Mahableshwar.
Goldie, Major, Bo, RE, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 31.

Radcliffe, Major, Bo, Comt, on leave, to Matheran.

JUNE 1.

Crowe, Captain, Ms, RA, on duty, to England.
Goldie, Major, Bo, RE, on duty, to England.
Cooper, Major, Bo, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Poona, 30th May, 1890.

With the sanction of Govt Major L A T McCudden, 8th Bo I, is removed from his appointment as 2nd-in-Comd, and attached to the 30th (3rd Belooch Regt) Bo I.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bo L I—Capt A D Fordyce, Wing officer, to be Wing Comdr, sub pro tem (provisionally) vice Capt Piers, but will be attached to the 10th Bo L I until further orders.

8th B I—Major W C Black, Wing Comdr, 10th Bo L I, to be 2nd-in-Comd vice Major McCudden removed.

10th Bo L I—Capt W B Piers, Wing Comdr, sub pro tem 3rd Bo L I, to be Wing Comdr, vice Major Black.

R E—Major M H G Goldie, RE, having been permitted to imperial duty, will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, and on arrival will report himself to the D A G, R E, H Gds.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R H A—Capt J W Dunlop, N Batty, from 30th March, 1890, to 29th Sept, 1890, in extension on the recommendation of a medical board.

1st Loyal North Lanc. Regt.—Major H Cooper, to England, for 3 months, on private affairs, in anticipation of sanction of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India.

13th Bo I—Lt A H Bolton, (S C), from 1st June 1890 to 30th Nov, 1890, to Bombay, to study the native language.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburgh s—164 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 80 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Caresee; 55 bales cotton, N Soorchand; 60 bales wool, M Jaitha; 40 bales wool, H S H Jan Mamed; 75 bales wool, F S Punnett; 300 bales wool, G Toolseedass; 437 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

Hispania s—135 bales cotton, K Lukmidass and Co; 50 bales cotton, H Succoor; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Ramjee; 220 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 817 cwts myrabollams, &c., T Nanjee; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Clan Maclean s—500 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 900 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HULL.

John Saunderson s—300 cwts myrabollams, David, Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,6000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—11,705 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rheinfels s—1,808 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Hispania s—4,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Avola s—3,960 cwts wheat, 2,970 cwts linseed, 990 cwts tilseed, and 990 castorseed, John Fachiri; 1,950 cwts gingellyseed. E D Sassoon and Co; 1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, E Spinner and Co.

Hispania s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Maple Branch s—165 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 320 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eiffel Tower s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Po s—2 bales silver coins, (Rs 14,000) B Cursetjee.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—68 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Clitus s—15,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s—430 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR MADRAS.

Himalaya s—125 bales cotton, M Jaittra and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN.

Himalaya s—110 bales cotton, Gill and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—77 tons old iron pieces, R Tyabjee and Co; 75 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmall and Co; 140 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist D T Mooljee and Co.

Shangai s—83 bales cotton, M H Esac Ellias; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 240 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai s—30 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF MAY, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·492	W	5	108·5	88·1	25	...	2·32	−1·27
Agra	29·568	S W	9	111·5	87·9	32	..	0·53	−1·21
Cawnpore	29·569	N E	8	108·1	88·0	44	..	1·44	..
Allahabad	29·559	W	5	108·4	86·7	36	..	0·21	−1·89
Jhansi	29·553	N N W	8	108·5	91·4	32	..	0·74	−0·86
Jacobabad	29·537	Calm	3	113·2	82·6	56	...	0·07	−0·67
Kurrachee	29·616	W S W	20	95·2	81·7	72	..	0·04	−2·41
Ajmere	29·669	W	14	100·8	82·0	67	..	1·40	−1·25
Deesa	29·712	S S E	16	105·4	79·7	58	..	0·08	−0·55
Rajkote	29·722	W	14	104·4	77·5	85	..	0·13	−0·25
Neemuch	29·684	S W	18	101·8	80·1	56	...	0·05	−1·35
Indore	29·701	W	6	101·0	77·0	65	...	0·04	−1·76
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpur	29·616	W	5	106·5	84·6	30	..	1·73	−1·69
Hoshangabad	29·679	S W	6	103·5	77·7	49	0·06	0·62	−1·70
Khandwa	29·703	W	14	104·7	82·3	61	..	0·95	−0·93
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpoor	29·653	WNW	10	109·7	84·0	27	...	0·49	−3·49
Amraoti	29·692	E	11	107·8	83·2	36	..	0·59	−2·62
Akola	29·697	N W	12	105·7	83·2	38	..	0·99	−1·41
Surat	29·766	S W	L	98·7	81·1	76	...	..	−0·54
Malegaon	29·740	Calm	13	102·8	76·1	62	0·25	0·42	−1·97
Bombay	29·762	S S E	12	89·1	80·1	73	0·02	0·06	−1·78
Poona	29·775	Calm	9	93·1	71·4	74	0·13	1·41	−2·48
Sholapore	29·782	WSW	11	101·7	74·5	61	..	0·62	−2·67
Rutnagiri	29·781	S E	10	90·4	75·9	90	0·91	0·94	−1·62
Belgaum	29·811	S S W	7	84·8	67·8	88	0·06	2·56	−3·47
Goa	29·823	S W	13	89·0	80·0	96	0·58	1·01	−2·09
Carwar	29·837	S W	5	89·3	73·7	90	0·78	7·20	+0·07
Mangalore	29·873	E	3	83·8	71·9	90	0·95	11·38	−0·70
Calicut	29·897	S	6	85·3	72·6	89	1·12	18·79	+0·58
Cochin	..	N E	M	83·3	74·1	83	0·11	21·08	−8·00
Bangalore	?	S S W	7	83·8	65·4	83	...	10·63	−0·12
Secunderabad	29·781	W	14	103·3	76·2	66	0·05	2·63	−1·92
Masulipatam	29·695	N W	8	105·2	87·0	50	...	4·02	−6·68
Bellary	29·822	Calm	9	96·5	76·[illegible]	60	...	4·41	−0·63
Cuddapah	29·793	W	..	103·8	82·5	60	...	5·23	−4·39
Madras	29·758	WN W	16	100·8	85·6	45	..	15·59	−11·02
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	–
Trichinopoly	29·836	W	8	101·7	76·7	56	...	7·57	−8·91
Negapatam	29·816	W S W	6	99·1	77·8	66	..	19·19	−16·62
Colombo, 30	29·951	WSW	10	85·0	80·0	75	..	46·78	−7·20

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L= Light, M=Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has generally decreased everywhere. The fall has been rapid at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Karachi, Khandwa, Bombay and Ratnagiri, brisk at Cawnpore, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Akola, Deesa, Rajkot and Surat, and slight or moderate in all other places. The general distribution of pressure has altered, low readings being reported from the Punjab, and high readings from off the Malabar Coast. The baric gradients are very steep in the Punjab, Rajputana, the Madras Presidency, and are moderate elsewhere. The isobars indicate the existence of a barometric depression to the northwards of Delhi. The barometer reads below the normal average in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and also locally at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Madras, and above it elsewhere. Abnormals point to the existence of a low pressure area to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea. Winds are south-easterly at Bombay and Ratnagiri, north-easterly at Mangalore and Cochin, southerly at Calicut, and westerly or south-westerly in most other places. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at several stations, and this morning's observations show that strong winds are blowing at Madras, Masulipatam, Secunderabad, Calicut, Sholapur, Bombay, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Neemuch, Indore, Deesa, Rajkot and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is 6° above the mean of the season at Masulipatam, but the variations in all other places appear to be generally small. The highest maximum temperature readings were 113° at Jacobabad, 111° at Agra, and 110° at Nagpur. Nights are very hot in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and locally at Jubulpore and Masulipatam, while the changes elsewhere from the normal appear to be generally small. The lowest temperature registered last night was 68° at Belgaum Humidity has risen at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and skies are densely clouded at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and partially cloudy in several other places. Rain has fallen at Poona, Malegaon, Secunderabad, Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Bombay and Hoshangabad, but there has been none anywhere else. The principal falls are 1·12" at Calicut and about an inch at Ratnagiri and Mangalore. Weather conditions all along the west coast from Cochin to Bombay are generally very favourable for more rain, and the weather to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea appears to be somewhat disturbed. The s.s. Clitus, which arrived in harbour from Mauritius, reports as follows:—"From lat. 1° 29' N., long. 64° 47' E. on the midnight of 23rd, to lat. 4° N., Long. 66° on the 24th, light to moderate south-westerly winds and cloudy weather with rain; thence to lat. 7° N., and long. 67° E., strong south-west monsoon, squally weather with light to heavy rains; and from noon on the 25th to arrival moderate to light south-westerly to westerly winds and fine."

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The barometer has risen in north-eastern India, the Gangetic Plain, and north Punjab; fallen elsewhere, briskly Bombay coast. General distribution unchanged; but low pressure area apparently exists off Bombay coast. Wind easterly to south-easterly greater part of the west coast, easterly and southerly head of the Bay, and Bengal variable. Upper India generally westerly; elsewhere force fresh very generally. The temperature has fallen in Bombay and Punjab; generally risen elsewhere. Highest maximum hundred and fifteen at Jacobabad. Weather cloudy to overcast except northwest India. Rain has fallen in the west coast, lower Burma, and east and north Bengal. Karwar received three, Goa two inches, and monsoon set in. Conditions very unsettled off west coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th May 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·732
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·5
Dew Point	77·6
Relative humidity of Air	·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at a.m.)	79·5
General Direction of Wind*	SW, WSW, SE, S, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	0·05
" " year	0·06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—51 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathesk s—50 cases soap, A Shaik Adum.

City of Edinburgh s—27 casks medicine and 27 casks chemicals, J Hormusjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—150 drums linseed oil, M Abdoolhusein; 60 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 20 packages medicine, &c, M Amersy and Co; 60 drums linseed oil, E Keekabhoy; 500 cases loaf sugar, Dadvid, Sassoon and Co.

Rohilla s—99 cases brandy, W Nutter and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Clyde s—30 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liscard s—2 hogsheads brandy and 1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—3 cases spirit wine, Thomson and Taylor.

FROM BATOUM.

Maple Branch s—5,000 cases kerocine oil, K. Jeewa and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Barque Suffolk s—4,000 cases kerocine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of military prisons at Karachi and Mhow.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS. AUCTION SALE OF CREAM AND BLUE-LAID FOOLSCAP.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A few cases of cream-laid double foolscap by Dickinson, Spicer, and other makers, 20, 22, 24, 26. and 28, lbs. nett: also blue laid quadruple foolscap, 44, and 52 lbs. and cream wove medium, 15 lbs. nett.

The above will be sold in lots to suit buyers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 cases white ground prints.
10 bales grey dhoties.
5 ,, ,, shirtings.
3 cases cotton shawls.
6 ,, khakee drill.
2 ,, white checks and stripes,
9 Indian swords and 6 brass padlocks.
1 case photographic materials.
5 cases 250 boxes cigars.
55 dozen salt regal.
1 case 49 pieces satin.
1 do 20 pieces colored velvet.
3 do photographic plates.
1 do 3.0 hand sewing machines.
3 do each 12 gross shuttles.
3 do each 12 gross bobbeins.
25 do beer.
12 do vermonth.
12 do champagne.

On account and at the risk of Jaichund Ruttonjee.—

S
K C 34.—1 case felt cloth.
C

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Esmailjee Mahomedally—

443-284—1 case silk embroidered ribbons.
308—1 ,, toy lamps and toy furniture lamps.
309—1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
335—1 ,, mechanical toys.

AT 2 P. M.

A dog-cart and bay waler mare, with English harness, a splendid opportunity for any one desirous of possessing a magnificent turn-out.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 ,, office-shigram.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong mail-phaeton, in good order.
1 invalid bath chair.
A few Bussorah and Shanghai fowls.
Also two pairs of English and Japanese white bantams
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Dost Mahomed Jussa, Furniture Merchant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 p. m., the whole of his valuable stock-in-trade consisting of several suits of drawing-room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almiras, presses, open carved teapoys and chairs, dressing and washhand and writing-tables, flower-stands, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th June, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Tricumlal Jeysing, and on account and at the risk of Arab Abdool Nubbi bin Ebrahim Abbas—

2 bundles of pearls.
1 large pearl soojni weighing in all about 400 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, CLOSE TO DINSHAW PETIT MILLS.

On THURSDAY next, the 5th June, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dewsey Nursey in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd June 1889.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1153 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 and new No. 1658, old survey No. 2 and new survey No. 2511, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. and Street No. and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill, on the east by the property of the said mortgagor, and on the west by a tank, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHURNEY WADY IN THE LANE OPPOSITE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY MARKET.

On SATURDAY, the 7th May at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hormusjee Shapurjee Kapadia in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th day of November, 1886, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 13th day of Septmber, 1888, the undermentioned landed properties:—FIRSTLY.—All that piece of fuzundaree ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Churney Wady without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house and compound of Sewram Gunput, on the west by a road or passage of the oart, on the north by a private passage leading to a well, and on the south by the house and compound of Soorajee Gopall, and which said dwelling-house is assessed under ward No. 2973 and street No. 111, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hormusji Shapoorji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of fazundarree ground together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Churney Wady without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the Churney Wady Lane, on the west by a road or passage. On the north by a gully, and on the south by the property of Sewram Gunputrao, and which said dwelling-house is assessed under ward No. 2977 and street No. 115, and was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hormusji Shapoorjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June, 1890, at 1 p. m., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Hajee Mitha Cassum, Insolvents, and with the consent of the Mortgagee Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Esq., the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold vacant land, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Falkland Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration subdistrict of Fort, containing by admeasurement 1,229 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 17, and bounded on the east by the said Falkland Road, on the west by the property of Framjee Mama, on the north by the vacant land of Morlidhur Kutchoo, and on the south by the property partly belonging to Parvutibai and Sitabai and partly to Mr. Bapty, and formerly and at present in the occupation of the tenants of the Official Assignee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors to the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain, and Cotton Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd June next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, old records, &c.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd June next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, teakwood and blackwood plain and open carved household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c, the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

IMPORTANT TO SEED CRUSHERS.
ROTARY STEAM-HEATED OIL MILLS.

Manufactured by the well-known firm of Rose, Down and Thompson, Hull, England.

A consignment of 19 oil mills of the above description will be sold by Public Auction, at the Godowns No. 4, Church Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 6th June, at 3 p. m.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natura laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, by 6 p. m., on FRIDAY, 6th June 1890, should be addressed to Government House, Ganeshkhind, until further notice.

G. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 28th May, 1890.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
A FIRST CLASS SELECTION
of these Goods are now being offered at
ORIGINAL COST.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MR. C. A. GRAVES,
DENTAL SURGEON,
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD,
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m.. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

Unserviceable stores returned by corps, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

ON MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station at Carnac Bunder—

About 225 bags grain sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 2nd inst, at 2 p, m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown on account of whom it may concern—

Ex s. s. "Sirsa."

111 bales damaged cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and bunder fee, town duty, &c., to be paid by the purchasers, and Goods cleared away the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—.

A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable provisions, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist &c.

1 case white book muslin.
10 ,, ,, shirtings.
5 bales ,, handkerchiefs.
3 ,, grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey dhoties.
5 cases white embroidered muslin.
2 ,, coloured diamond thread.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

THE rapid, downward movement in Silver in London continues, last evening's quotation, both, through Reuter and private channels, showing a further decline of 5-16d., at 46 9-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. lower in Fours and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £77 and £79½, respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 108¾. About £125,000, in Gold, was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday; and Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98½. The weekly Specie shipments to India are wired as £100,000 in Silver, and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £10,000 in Gold to Calcutta. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5⅝d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 90¾; Exchange in London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·14. To-day's message reports all financial quotations unchanged.

In General Produce, Linseed was firm at previous rates. Soft Red Wheat was ½ per cental lower on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 11d. ex-quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kindom yesterday was 2,640,000 quarters, showing an increase of 220,000 quarters on the previous Friday's estimate. Cochin Cocoanut Oil was 5s. dearer, at £29 15s.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday; Surats firm. The day's total Sales were the same as Thursday's at 10,000 bales, but including a much larger proportion of East Indian, at 2,000 bales. Spot prices were quite unchanged, but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher for May-June deliveries, and 1-64d. for June-September, at 6 41-64d. in all positions, while for September-October there was a decline of 1-64d., at 6 5-32d. per lb. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed quiet; Surats steady; the total Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Both spot and forward quotations were quite unaltered. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales.

Owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, the total Liverpool Sales for the week ending yesterday was only 32,000 bales, which gives a smaller daily average than that of the preceding six business days; but the average daily amount forwarded to consumers was a good deal greater, at 48,000 bales. The week's Imports were 39,000 bales less, at 32,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished by 24,000 bales; but was 130,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 172,000 bales more compared with the figures for 1888, at the same time. The Stock of Surats had increased during the week by 10,000 bales, and stood yesterday, at 199,000 bales. The total Visible Supply, as estimated yesterday, was 196,000 bales greater than in 1889, and 102,000 bales more than in 1890; while of East Indian there were 206,000 bales and 288,000 bales more in sight than in those years, respectively. A further advance of 1-16d. in the spot price of American was established during the week, and Arrivals advanced 5-64d. in all positions to the end of the season, the quotation for the new Crop, however, showing no change. An advance of ⅝d. per lb. compared with last year's price at the same time, and of 1¼d. as against that ruling in 1888 is shown by yesterday's quotation for spot American in Liverpool.

The New York Market having been closed yesterday we are without the usual weekly statistics from that quarter which, moreover, are not supplied by to-day's message. Quotations for ready Mid-Uplands and August Futures are given the same as on Thursday at 12⅜ cents, and 12·36 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, against 1,000 bales last year, and 2,800 bales the year before. Last week's American figures in the subjoined statement must be taken as approximate in the absence of the usual return.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	17,000	7,000	22,000
,, exports to U. K.	16,000	14,000	21,000
,, ,, Continent	1,000	9,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '89.	5,702,000	5,460,000	5,367,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,673,000	2,651,000	2,593,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,008,000	1,814,000	1,701,000
,, Stock in the Ports	....	292,000	338,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,170,000	1,973,970	2,067,990
,, ,, Surats	719,000	512,930	460,570

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	986,000	856,150	814,070
,, London	12,000	16,000	21,000
American afloat	30,000	59,000	35,000
East Indian ,,	60,000	103,000	68,000
	1,088,000	1,034,150	938,070
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅜d.	6d.	5⅜d.
,, Good Dhollera	4¾d.	4 11-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1⅝.	1 5-16d.	15-16d.

Only a small business has been passing in our local market for the staple to-day, but the tone has been steady and prices are quite unchanged. The reported purchases, which aggregate under 2,000 bales have consisted principally of Julgaum, at Rs. 188-90½; and Bengals, at Rs. 187-91; the balance being made up of Wadwan, at Rs. 191-5; Verawal, at Rs. 165-80; Untni, at Rs. 188; and Dharwar, at Rs. 200-3 per candy.

WHEAT.—A brisk demand sprang up in this market to-day and considerable purchases were made by shippers in a firm market, while prices advanced to the extent of half an anna per cwt. We now quote:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-5-6	per cwt
Do. 85 ,,	,, 4-4-6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-3-0 to Rs. 4-3-6	,,
Red Delhi	,, 3-15-0 to Rs. 3-15-6	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-3-0 to Rs. 4-3-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-3-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 3-12-6 to Rs. 3-13-0	,,

SEEDS have also been in much improved enquiry and comparatively large transactions have transpired in Linseed and Rapeseed, which we quote one anna per cwt. higher, the market having closed firm at the advance, say:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 10 0 to Rs. 6 13 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Guzerat Yellow	,, 8 1 0 to ,, 8 2 0	,,
Do. Cawnpore do.	,, 7 11 0 to ,, 7 13 0	,,
Do. do. Red	,, 6 15 0 to ,, 7 4 0	,,

Other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,323	bales.
Wheat	35,678	cwt.
Linseed	15,910	,,
Rapeseed	3,590	,,
Gingelly	1,423	,,
Poppy Seed	4,802	,,
Castor Seed	1,989	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The "Eden Hall" (s) has been berthed for Liverpool, for late June loading, at 17s. per ton. for Wheat, and 19s. for Cotton. Business for Dunkirk, for prompt shipment, has been done at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, following the decline in Silver above recorded, opened weak and irregular, and continued very unsettled, Bank Demand rapidly receding to 1s. 5 21-32d. at which it remained pretty steady. Merchants' Bills came out at 1s. 5⅞d. and 1s. 5 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and at the close were placed at 1s. 5 13-16d. Remittance rates forward have been somewhat unsettled, but probably 1s. 5 21-32d. was the best rate for demand at the close. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 5 13-16 to 27-32d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·87½.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER, under the same influence as Exchange, has been weak and declining, and Fours for cash after remaining for some time at 102 11-16, with the June account at 102¾, finally closed at 102⅝. The nominal price of the other denomination has been lowered to 106.

SHARES have been dealt in to a small extent to-day, and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern Cotton Mill shares; a decline of Rs. 5 each in David, and Hindustan; a decline of Rs. 10 in Oriental Life, and an advance to the same extent in Oriental Loan; an advance of Rs. 10 in Royal Flour Mill, at our quotations; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at 967½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DENNYS—May 10, at Sunnyside, Archer's-road, Southampton, wife of Capt C J Dennys, Cantonment Magistrate, Rawul Pindi, Punjaub, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VACHA—Jahangir Burjorjee Vacha, at Mazagon, opposite Framjee Patell's Agiary, in the Bungalow of Cursetjee Dorabjee Vacha.—Funeral at 7 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHREE—May 17, at the Manse, Murree, the wife of the Rev G J Chree, B D, Church of Scotland, Chaplain, of a daughter.

DEANE—May 22, at Mian Mir, the wife of Major G W Deane, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, of a son.

DEATHS.

O'DOHERTY—May 20, at Bangalore City, Mrs. Caroline Clifford O'Doherty, aged 50 years.

SMITHE—May 21, at Simla, of bronchitis, Jasper Lisle, the beloved infant son of Mrs and Mr H D Smithe, North-Western Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1890.

THE decision of the Punjab Government in what is known as the Umritsur police case conveys a severe reprimand upon Mr. Warburton, the District Superintendent of Police. The Lahore native paper which brought the charge is triumphant; the *Civil and Military Gazette* hints that there is something more in the case than meets the eye, and says that the well-disposed citizens of Umritsar, who know the truth of the matter and the hidden meaning of it all, will learn the decision of Government with surprise and sorrow. It would be difficult to set out here the whole of the allegations made by the *Tribune*. They relate to the measures which the police, acting under Mr. Warburton's authority, took to revise and re-write the registers of convicted persons and bad characters in the Umritsur district. The story was told in the most sensational way, and with an eagerness to make the most of an offence imputed to an English official, because he was an English official, which native journalists if they had more tact, to say nothing of more fairness, would take pains to avoid. The Punjab Government, who seem nervously anxious to hold the balance level between accuser and accused, charge the accusing paper of having "as usual indulged in exaggerations and in libellous attribution of bad motives to Mr. Warburton." Apparently, then, there was little ground for the sensational colouring with which the narrative was infused, and the editor when asked by Government to give what information he had on the subject admitted that he had no other authority than that of an anonymous correspondent whom he did not wish to name. Three cases were specified in which the police, in making up the register, subjected people to arbitrary and violent personal examination. In one case, that of a man of some position who had long since been accused of a criminal offence, but acquitted on appeal, the police were undoubtedly at fault. But it is fair to Mr. Warburton to say that he had given this man an order exempting him from attendance at the police station, and the Government admit that he did all he could to secure him from annoyance. The second case is that of a man who admits that he was not examined; but he seems to have been frightened by being told by the police that they might have to send for him. The third case—that of a young woman who was once convicted of theft, and was sent for to the police station—has been made much of by the Lahore paper and the more excitable of its contemporaries, being treated by some as a proof that Bashi Bazouks are at large in the Punjab; by others as a sign that we are not living in the reign of Queen Victoria, but in that of Aurangzeb. Here, again—and this seems to be by far the worst case of the three—the facts, though discreditable, do not warrant anything like the hysterical writing which has been expended upon them. The young woman, who was said to have been stripped in the public thoroughfare, was really examined in private by another woman. The outrage, in her case—if there was an outrage—consisted not in the examination, but in summoning her to a public place where it was known that a number of thieves and bad characters had been assembled. If the Punjab Government think that in bringing the cases to notice the *Tribune* did a public service, we are not in a position to take the opposite view, though it does seem to us that a more specific refutation of the, in many cases, shameful exaggerations which its narrative contained would have been a public service of at least equal value.

The reprimand which is passed upon Mr. Warburton is severe, and we must leave it to Sir J. B. Lyall to determine how far it is consistent with the excellent character which the Government pay him. The Marquis de Lantenac's bestowal of the *Croix du St. Esprit* upon one of his men as a preliminary to ordering him to be shot is the only parallel to the case that occurs to us. All the higher authorities assert "that Mr. Warburton's motives were merely zeal for carrying out what he considered to be orders received, and anxiety to correct his register and improve his powers of surveillance over bad characters." The Lieutenant-Governor accepts this view, which he says agrees with his own knowledge of Mr. Warburton's conduct and character, and is confirmed by non-official opinions which he considers reliable. The force of the condemnation is greatly diminished by these observations. But it seems to us that what really claimed consideration during the inquiry was not the means Mr. Warburton had adopted for carrying out the orders entrusted to him but the orders themselves. Mr. Warburton had to frame his own rules when as a matter of fact they should have been drawn up for him. The Punjab Government seem to recognise this. They censure the Deputy Inspector General of Police for failing to perceive that the revision of these registers in an unobjectionable way was a long and laborious task, and that he was incautious in not pointing out the legal method of doing the work. If the Government resolution is read between the lines it will be found that the censure rests at least as much upon his superior officer as upon Mr. Warburton. The revision of registers of this kind must under the most favourable circumstances be a process of extreme difficulty and delicacy, involving liability to mistakes in directions in which a mistake means illegality and infringement of personal rights, and the responsibility of passing regulations for the purpose should not have been left to a District Superintendent of Police. It is easy enough for Sir J. B. Lyall, sitting in judgment upon Mr. Warburton's instructions to his subordinates, to pronounce them to be illegal. But if Mr. Warburton, when he was called upon to revise his registers, had been supplied with instructions as to how he was to set about the work, the Lieutenant-Governor would have been spared the trouble of passing judgment upon Mr. Warburton and his doings. If any service has been done by Mr. Warburton's accusers, it has been in calling attention to the risks attendant upon the process of writing up registers of this kind. Something has been said about an old custom or tradition in the Punjab, dating from the early years of our administration, whereby the police assume to call up for departmental purposes persons supposed to be convicted offenders or bad characters. But there must be many traditions of the early administration of the Punjab which for executive purposes have long since been discarded, and this, except as an expedient for keeping the peace on the frontier or in places infested by tribesmen of criminal propensities, might well be discarded with them. A measure of preventive police which is illegal when it involves compulsion needs to be exercised with extreme care, and with rather more disregard of the principle "once a thief always a thief," than there seem to have been at Umritsur.

THE change in the administration of Baroda which has just taken place calls to mind, in the persons of the retiring Dewan and of his successor, the fact that the British service not infrequently supplies men of the highest capacity for the service of the Native States. We have already sketched the career of Mr. Luximon Juggonnath, who has just relinquished the responsible post of Minister of the Baroda State, and to-day we give an account of his successor, Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai, which will serve to show that the Gaekwar has made as good a choice on this occasion as he did when four years ago he had to find a successor to Kazi Shahabuddin. Something has to be added to the account we have given of the retiring Dewan in order that the public may more fully know how well the Gaekwar has been served during the past four years. His excellent record in the British revenue service amply justified Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in including him amongst the band of new men whom he called around him to help in the difficult task of setting the ex-Gaekwar Mulhar Rao's house in order. Throughout frequent changes in the administration and in his own functions his special qualifications as a revenue officer were conspicuous, even amongst his best work, and the Gaekwar owes it very largely to him that Baroda stands without a rival amongst the Native States not merely for the productiveness of its land revenue, but for the ease of its incidence. But the necessities of rule in an important State like Baroda are as many-sided as they are exacting, and added to as they were by the frequent absences of the Gaekwar, which left the responsibility of government entirely in the Dewan's hands, only an administrator of varied attainments could have satisfied them so well as Mr. Luximon Juggonnath did. No small part of his success was due to the tact with which he conducted the often delicate and complicated questions which arose out of the peculiar intermingling of British and Gaekwari territory. These fill a large place in the business of the Baroda Durbar, and it says much for the way in which the Dewan discharged this part of his duties that successive occupants of the Residency treated him with entire respect and confidence. This is the more worth noting, because on more than one occasion the Dewan, in the discharge of his duty to the State, had to take up an attitude in opposition to the British authorities. The interests of the Imperial Government and those of Baroda, for example, seemed to be in conflict in relation to the salt rights of the Gaekwar in Kathiawar. This necessitated careful and patient negotiation, as did the arrangements made with the Government of Bombay for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of opium in Baroda territory. So, too, with the delicate and difficult negotiations with the Abkari authorities which led to the acceptance of the Dewan's proposal that the difficulties between the two Governments should be put an end to by the marking out of a "shopless zone" along the borders of their respective territories. In what is well known in Gujerat as the Giras question, Mr. Luximon was equally successful in his negotiations with the British authorities. Certain restless members of the Rajput and Koli castes, who lived on the borders of the Baroda State, were, with the consent of the then Gaekwar, guaranteed protection by Mr. Elphinstone's Government in respect of property belonging to them in the Baroda State. The Girassias, as they were called, agreed in return for this guarantee to resume peaceful avocations. Misunderstandings subsequently arose, and it was not until after long discussion that, during Sir T. Madhav Rao's régime a *modus vivendi* was arrived at. After the special agency which had been constituted to deal with the cases had been at work for about ten years, the British officer who was entrusted with it proposed changes in procedure which the Baroda authorities held would create intolerable administrative difficulties, setting up separate foreign jurisdictions in the heart of the State, and leading to confusion in the administration of justice and the prevention of crime. The Dewan strongly resisted these proposals, and his protest was upheld by the Government of India. A misunderstanding between the two Governments concerning the legal status of the Cantonment at Baroda was brought to an end by a compromise in which due regard was paid to the representations made to the Dewan. There were many other occasions in which the diplomatic tact of the Gaekwar's Dewan was employed with good result to the State. We need refer only to one other matter in which he had to overcome difficulties arising outside the State—the question of jurisdiction over the railways which the Gaekwar desired to construct. The same question had been fought over by other States, the Foreign Office rule, reserving jurisdiction to British authorities, being often resisted, so far as the Durbars could resist it, as derogatory to the status of the Chief, and, as such, as calculated to discourage railway enterprise. The Gaekwar has shown more eagerness in the cause of railway extension than any of his contemporaries, and Mr. Luximon Juggonnath had a strong case to lay before the Government of India when he asked that a penalty should not be imposed upon the Maharajah's enterprize by depriving him of his jurisdiction over such lines as he might construct in his own territory. Baroda, whether because of the exceptional enterprise that it has shown in railway construction, or of the cogency of the pleas that it urged before the Government of India, succeeded in securing a concession that other States have asked for in vain, for the Gaekwar's jurisdictional rights over the Baroda portion of the Anand and Petlad line have been allowed to remain intact. There is not much to add to the account of Mr. Luximon Juggonnath's administration which we gave the other day. But something needs to be said concerning the great increase of educational activity in the State, of which the raising of the Baroda College to the status of a college teaching up to the Final B. A. course, the constitution of an agricultural class at the college, and a great improvement both in the number and the quality of primary schools are the most marked incidents. The revenue, as we have said, is increasing, the accounts department has been so organised that an effective check is put upon every rupee of expenditure, the budgetary system has been introduced, and throughout the administration work has been brought up to date and irregularities of all kinds effectually discouraged. If the record seems to some people to read very much like that of a highly organized British administration, the resemblance is by no means imaginary, for in all that relates to thoroughness, and promptitude, and regularity, the work done at Baroda during the past few years reproduces some of the best characteristics of British administration. Only unceasing hard work, and the loyal support of the Maharajah in all his undertakings, could have permitted the retiring Dewan to make such a record as that which he has left behind him in Baroda.

THE names of Stanley and Livingstone will always be linked in such close companionship that it is as natural to compare the literary style of the two travellers as to contrast their temperament and method of work. Mr. Stanley, as his two London addresses have shown even more than his earlier books, aims, legitimately enough for the rest, at striking literary effect, and he has already succeeded. But it is curious to notice how entirely different Livingstone was from his discoverer in that respect. His record in his journal of the momentous meeting of October 20, 1871, is as matter of fact a piece of narrative as anything in the literature of travel. A servant tells him that an Englishman has been seen with an American flag at the head of his caravan. "It was Henry Morland Stanley," writes Livingstone, "the travelling correspondent of the *New York Herald*, sent by James Gordon Bennett, at an expense of more than £4,000 to obtain accurate information about Dr. Livingstone if living, and if dead to bring home my bones. I really do feel extremely grateful, and at the same time am a little ashamed at not being more worthy of the generosity." This, in comparison with Stanley's triumphant record of his deliverance from the toils and the terrors of the great African forest, is as unimpassioned an account of a great crisis in a man's life as was ever written. Later on Livingstone makes this entry:—"December 26.—Had but a sorry Christmas yesterday." Stanley, however, who had his duty to the *New York Herald* to perform, gives a page to what Livingstone thought could be quite adequately despatched in a line. He gives every detail of the arrangements by which an endeavour was made to carry out the resolve "to keep the blessed and time-honoured day, as at home, with a feast," much more than the failure of which the elder traveller is able to condense into two words of a single phrase. One is thankful, however, to Stanley for the amplitude with which he tells of his parting from Livingstone at Unyanyembe, for the doctor tells of the incident with no more regard to its pathos than a notary would show in attesting a legal act. Stanley's description gives material for a picture of the deepest human interest: Livingstone's does little more than fix a date, and attest the fact that on a particular day he entrusted his journal, "sealed with five seals," to the care of another. Mr. Hughes, in printing in his life of Livingstone parallel passages from the journals of the two travellers, has brought out striking contrasts in their temperament and their literary characteristics. The contrasts, nevertheless, are toned down when the age of the two men is taken into account, and when it is remembered that they had not the same public to write for.

IN the House of Commons, the Orders for the day the mail left included questions by Mr. Hannbury as to the amount annually paid to the Inland Revenue Department by the India Office for the control of the stamps required by the Government of India, and by Mr. Bradlaugh as to the Government proposals to institute a special system of hall-marking for Indian wares.

COLONEL G. R. GIBBS, Bengal Staff Corps, P.W. D., Central India, has permission to retire from the service on the 25th June next.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS HOWARD, R.E., P.W. D., North-Western Provinces, has been allowed to retire with effect from the 1st instant.

THE cyclonic disturbance which was predicted to sweep along the western coast of India and which on Friday morning showed some sign of being in the near vicinity of Bombay, gave more unmistakeable evidence of its approach on Saturday. Heavy clouds passed over the island at intervals all day, although little rain fell, and at night the wind freshened into a gale. Yesterday morning, the wind abated a little, and a dense fog hung over the harbour, which, however, was dispelled by the sun, and the wind which freshened up again as the day advanced. Towards evening the sky grew dark and gloomy with gathering clouds, until about six o'clock it became completely overcast, and rain began to fall. Between seven and eight o'clock the gale increased, and the rain fell in a steady downpour, which continued throughout the night.

WE understand that Mr. Rustomjee N. B. Jejeebhoy has come forward as a candidate for the office of a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, vacated by the death of Mr. Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha.

ALTHOUGH Lord William Beresford returns to England on six months' leave of absence, it may be taken as certain that he will not, says *Vanity Fair*, return to India. The command of the 9th Lancers becomes vacant at the end of this year, when Colonel Legge's time is up. It is well known that Major Stewart-Mackenzie will succeed Colonel Legge. This will leave Lord William senior major. It is the almost unanimous wish of the regiment that his lordship should return to it as second-in-command, and the wish is likely to be gratified.

WE have been sent a copy, says the Lahore paper, of an application received in one of the local offices in Quetta a few days ago, from a Sindi Baboo, which shows that there is at least a robust and manly capacity for strong language in the Sindi, contrasting favourably with the poor characteristics of our other educated races.:—

"Honoured Sir,—Last evening while peregrinating, throughout City, I am hearing from friend who was likewise enjoying evening Zephyrs, that vacancy took place to-day in your Highnesses office by death of Baboo. . . . Poor man I am greatly sorrowful for his demise, he has left gigantic family who will feed their mouths the Devil knows. Your Honour will see from my ludicrous and week hearted tone of voice that I am well meaning, hard working, extra, energetic, Devil me care sort requiring abundant fields for display of copious brain power hitherto limited by blaggard school master. For my qualification please note, I am damnably well up in precise writing, draughting, Docking, and office routine work, and in private life I am much addicted to swearing English oaths drinking dam lost of pegs and other ramifications to numerous to detail. I am no orthodox believeing all rotten superstitions of ancient forefathers, but I am Iconoclast destroying Idols and such like to great detriment of hippocrites and dam scoundrels. It is with fervence that I solicit your majesty's hand and heart in moving this my petition to your own favourable condition and my wifes heartfelt gratitude, who will all fall upon my bended knees and pray long and continuously for your mighty honour and honours gracious lady, and all your posthumous children to follow up.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

DISASTROUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.

NEW YORK, June 1.

A terrible railway accident is reported from Oakland, California.

Yesterday a passenger train, going full-speed, fell through an open drawbridge into the river below.

Thirteen passengers were drowned, and forty injured.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 1.

The Earl of Milltown, aged 55 years.

General Frederick Brine, R.E., retired list.

LADIES' CRICKET MATCH AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 1.

On Friday, Lady Harris gave an "at-home," one attraction being a ladies' cricket match. The Mahableshwar season is now over, though the weather there is reported to be delightful.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

A European first-class passenger on the Southern Mahratta fell out of his carriage on Friday between Targaum and Masoor. His companion was asleep when the accident occurred. On missing him he made a report to the station-master at Targaum. He was afterwards picked up and found to have sustained serious injuries to his head, and his clothes were saturated with blood. He has been put under treatment of the Company's doctor at Miraj.

DECCAN COLLEGE FEES.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Wordsworth and Chatfield, and Doctor Mackichan, appointed to consider the students' memorial regarding the raising of fees of the Deccan College, have reported. The committee are in favour of a return to the old scale of fees.

THE BALACLAVA FUND.

The Balaclava Fund amounts to Rs. 111-6. The Eastern Telegraph Company will be requested to renfit the sum free of charge.

REGIMENTAL CHANGES.

Lieut. Cunningham, 1st Grenadiers, is ordered to Ahmednagar; and Lieutenant Harvest, Royal Artillery, to Kirkee, on duty.

Lieut. Wodehouse, 28th Pioneers, is granted two months' privilege leave.

THE POONA WEATHER.

The weather is unsettled here. Several showers fell to-day.

THE POONA SESSIONS.

Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge, arrived from Mahableshwar. The Sessions will open to-morrow. The three privates, charged with homicide and abetment, will be tried.

THE CHANGE OF MINISTERS AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, May 31.

His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Luximon Juggonnath Vaidya delivered over charge to his successor, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, this day, and left Baroda by the passenger train for Bombay, via Navsari and Umrat, where he intends paying his respects to H. H. Jamnabai Saheb and H. H. the Gaekwar. A guard-of-honour from the Gaekwar's 3rd Infantry, in full-dress uniform with the regimental colours and band, was drawn up at the entrance to the station under the command of Lieutenant Cormack. A division of the State Artillery was planted at the side of the railway station, and fired a salute of eleven rounds as the train steamed out of the station. Amongst those who were present at the station to bid the ex-Minister good-bye, were Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Mr. F. A. H. Ellott, C.S., C.I.E., Shrimant Anandrao Gaekwar, Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Nawab Saheb Nuruddin Mya, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, Rao Bahadurs Gadgil, Ambalal Desai, Athalye, and Pandurang Dajee, Dr. Shamsudeen Suleiman, Rao Bahadur Madhowrao Fadnis, Khan Bahadurs Abas Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, and Pestonjee Dorabjee Khandalawalla, Rao Sahebs Anant Gangadhar, Dayabhai Hurjiwandas, S. Paishwai, and Hurgovundas Dwarkadas, Mr. R. Kershaw, and others, including a few Sirdars. Owing to the absence of his Highness the Maharaja from his capital, the customary Darbar at the Nazar Baugh Palace and the presentation of *khilluts* were dispensed with.

BARODA, June 1.

Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai assumed charge of the Dewanship to-day, amidst great rejoicings. The formal investiture with the poshak will take place on his Highness the Maharaja Saheb's return to Baroda from Umrat.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, May 30.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Theresa, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 12th instant, arrived at Hongkong on Saturday.

TRINCOMALEE, May 31.

H. M. S. Garnet left for Mauritius yesterday.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, May 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4⅝d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅞d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅜d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98½
3 per cent. French Rentes	90½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77
4½ per cent. ,,	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	46 9-16d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	32,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	5,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	32,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	17,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	9,86,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surat	199,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	12,000	,,

From the 17th to the 23rd inst. 4 Europeans, 1 East Indian, 12 Native Christians, 233 Hindus, and 39 Mahomendans died in Madras, making a total of 289 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 264. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 8 from measles, 101 from fever, 19 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa and 149 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·5 per 1,000 per annum.

The Eclipse Fair at Thanesar, which has been stopped, ordinarily collects from one to three hundred thousand persons, and was to have been of unusual importance this year, the attendance being estimated at about a million. The present time is, however, one of unusual drought and scarcity. The sacred tanks, the object of the pilgrimage, are almost dried up; the water in them being foul and little better than liquid mud; while the few other wells in the neighbourhood, which contain water fit for drinking purposes, are much lower than usual, and could not hold out for more than a day or two. There is also a good deal of sickness abroad. Under the combined influences of scarcity of water, food, and prevailing sickness, writes the Lahore paper, a large crowd could only be dangerous to itself, and propagate and disseminate sickness far and wide. The prohibition of the fair is therefore well-timed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 16.

In the game of politics, as played this week, honours are pretty evenly divided. The Liberals have achieved an unexpectedly triumphant victory in the most important town in the West of England, and their opponents have carried the second reading of their Licensing Bill by a majority considerably in excess of the most favourable estimates. In the short time available desperate efforts have been made to defeat the compensation clauses of Mr. Ritchie's measure. Perhaps those exertions were as successful as would be hoped for in the circumstances, but there is no doubt that Mr. Caine's doughty onslaught was immensely weakened by the divided counsels of the Temperance party. More excitement has been aroused by the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties Bill than by anything else this Session, except perhaps the debate on the now-forgotten Report of the Special Commission. The Irish party contains some very strong friends of the publican, but on this occasion they joined their forces to those of their opponents, the teetotalers, in order to discredit if possible the Government. As they came over in a body on Monday and the division did not take place until last night, or rather early this morning, they amused themselves on Wednesday by making things very uncomfortable for the occupants of the front Ministerial Bench. The accounts of the lively scenes in the House of Commons when the Government were put in a minority on some Irish Bill or other, do not generally mention a curious incident that occurred within the precincts of St. Stephens. Whilst Mr. Kilbride was moving the second reading of the Jury Law (Ireland) Bill the principal Conservative whip, Mr. Akers Douglas went to the telephone office with a list of about sixty members and their addresses. He instructed the clerk in charge to communicate with those gentlemen, telling them that their services were urgently required. An Irish member, Mr. P. O'Brien, entering the office shortly afterwards, deliberately prevented Mr. Akers Douglas's wishes being fulfilled, or at all events caused very great delay. Mr. O'Brien obtained possession of the telephone and continued in use of the instrument for three-quarters of an hour, pretending to communicate with his "friends;" some of whom, I understand, had no actual existence, and others were known to him to be hundreds of miles away. These or similar tactics have been heard of before in connection with the enterprise of pushing journalists. But Mr. P. O'Brien is entitled to the credit of originality, whatever may be thought of his action on other grounds. Some old-fashined persons might be inclined to take a severe view of the matter, but they should remember that everything is fair in war and politics.

Some stir has been caused by the vigor of Mr. Stanley's denunciation of British supineness in connection with what is going on in East Africa. The singularly smart interview reported a few days ago in the *Manchester Guardian* has been followed by an acrid controversy between the illustrious traveller and Mr. A. E. Pease, M.P. Those who pride themselves on their perspicuousness contend that Mr. Pease is only being made the scape-goat, and that it is the Prime Minister of England who is in Mr. Stanley's thoughts when he denounces the men who "seize upon the skirts of the nation when it begins to rouse to action for just defence or worthy enterprise." The *Pall Mall* is doing its best to excite the country to a sense of the supposed misdeeds of Lord Salisbury in truckling to Germany; but the Liberal leaders who for obvious reasons are very timid where foreign politics are concerned, do not at present at all events seem disposed to follow the lead of the Northumberland Street journal. After making all allowance for exaggerations indulged in here and there, it is undeniable that a feeling is becoming somewhat widely prevalent that the English Minister is not showing that firmness in his dealings with Berlin that we have a right to expect. But we are still very much in the dark as to what is transpiring in the German capital. By this time next week we shall probably be in a better position to judge how far Lord Salisbury deserves the censure now being bestowed upon him so unsparingly in certain quarters.

Mr. Watherston and his friends are delighted at the rumour that the Government of India is opposed to the hall-marking of Oriental plate as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is some foundation, I believe, for the report that a despatch from Simla has been received at the India Office urging strong objections to Mr. Goschen's proposals, but we shall probably know for certain in a day or two, as Mr. Bradlaugh or some other Member of Parliament interested in the subject is sure to ask Sir John Gorst a question. It is vaguely asserted, too, that the Calcutta silvermiths have telegraphed to England, similarly protesting against new rules, but we are not told to whom the telegram was sent. Although the support of India will greatly strengthen their hands, Mr. Goschen's opponents are not very sanguine of getting their views adopted this year. They hope, however, to make such an impression upon the right hon. gentleman that the Treasury officials will not be able to stand out much longer. In view of the abolition of the duties, it might possibly be worth while for Indian artificers to consider whether their work is in all respects suitable for the home market. I mention this because I was told by an expert the other day that some of the patterns on Indian jewellery were much disliked by the ordinary English buyer. He particularly instanced the well-known Swami articles. As he is practically engaged in the trade, his opinion may be considered entitled to some consideration. But the remarks of English silversmiths on Indian silver manufactures cannot always be taken literally. When the fate of the duties hungs upon a thread, it would never have done to admit to their workmen that the effect of abolition would most likely be to increase the imports from India. The operative silversmiths might have taken alarm like their brethren of the cotton industry in Lancashire and by clamour still further postponed reform. Since writing the above I find that Mr. Bradlaugh has put down a question for to-night. He proposes to ask whether communications have been received from India with reference to the Government proposals to institute a special system of hall-marking for Indian wares; and, if so, whether he will state the nature of such communications.

India is ably represented at the quinquennial International Telegraph Convention which has just assembled in the French capital. Of Colonel Mallock, the late Director-General, nothing need be said. His colleague, Mr. Alfred Brasher, described by the papers as of the India Office, is not quite so well known, at all events, to the general public. Twenty-seven years ago he was appointed Traffic Manager of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs—a post he filled, I believe, for some time. Upon his return to England he was made Superintendent of the London office, and subsequently became Director of Traffic. At one period of his service Mr. Brasher had charge of the Training School here, and from 1867 to the date of the opening of Cooper's Hill College, he was in executive control of the examinations for the Indian Telegraph Department. Mr. Brasher, who has been employed on special duty in nearly all the principal European capitals, was the projector of the mean tariff between India and Europe that replaced the rates to different countries. He is fully posted regarding the work of previous international conventions, having made public translations of the sittings in Rome, St. Petersburg, London, and Berlin. Mr. Henniker-Heaton has taken advantage of this favourable opportunity to direct attention to some telegraph reforms that he thinks are urgently needed. Mr. Monroe, the Victorian politician, when he was in England a few weeks ago, told me that one of the greatest evils that Australasia has to complain of is the excessive cable tariff between the Colonies and the mother country. He will be glad to see that Mr. Henniker-Heaton strongly insists upon the necessity for reducing the present rates. He puts the matter succinctly in the following passage:—"It costs from 9s. 4d. to 9s. 9d. to telegraph single word to Australia; to New Zealand the charge is 10s. 6d. a word; to Hongkong it is 7s. 1d. a word; to Singapore, 6s. 5d. or 6s. 5d. a word; to the Cape, 8s. 11d. per word; while to some other parts of the world as much as 27s. per word is charged. £1,000 per day or £365,000 per year, is expended in telegraphing to and from Australia, and £265,000 a year is expended in telegraphing to and from India and the East every year." The charge to India, four shillings, he pronounces ridiculously high, "considering the fact that the charge from here to Russia is 6½d. per word, and throughout Russia to near the Indian frontier the charge is, I am informed, about 2d. per word." Mr. Henniker-Heaton repeats his old complaint against the Government of India for levying seven-pence halfpenny per word on messages passing over their lines from London to Australia. He seems to think the charge should be the same as for local messages, but he will probably not find many in India to agree with him on this point, much as they may sympathise with him generally. As might have been expected, the agitation which he has hitherto conducted single-handed is becoming too burdensome for him. "The work and worry and overwhelming correspondence I am subjected to by everyone who has a complaint or a wrong to remedy in connexion with the postal and telegraph departments of this country, are," he laments, "too much for one man." He suggests that a Postal and Telegraphic League be formed to carry out the reforms he has indicated. The time has come for the establishment of such a society, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Henniker-Heaton's sensible idea will speedily be carried out.

In the art world everybody has been talking this week about the great sale at Christie's on Saturday. The late Mr. Wells was a great *connoisseur* of paintings, and when it was known that his collection was to be dispersed people expected that it would fetch high prices. The sum realized exceeded the most liberal estimates. The total number of pictures was 104, including no fewer than thirty by Landseer. The latter sold for the almost extravagantly large sum of £43,000, the gross amount of the day's proceeds being £76,945. It is satisfactory to know that two at least of the pictures will become the property of the nation. Acting upon a hint of the auctioneer, Mr. William Agnew, the well-known dealer, bid 50 guineas for the picture of Landseer at work modelling his colossal lion in Marochetti's studio, in order to present this interesting painting to the National Gallery. When the portrait of Landseer by Sir Francis Grant was brought forward, M. Rochefort, who spends no small portion of his exile in picture galleries, said, "I bid 50 guineas to present this portrait to the nation." Such a gracious offer coming from a foreigner who apparently wished to make amends for some harsh things spoken in the past about *Perfide Albion*, should have been acquiesced in, but whether certain persons present thought the honour of presenting the portrait to the nation should not fall to a Frenchman, or whatever the cause, M. Rochefort's bid was opposed. He had evidently made up his mind, let the cost be what it might, to become the purchaser, and when his competitors saw that he was in earnest, they retired. Eventually the picture was knocked down to the proprietor of *L' Intransigeant* for 120 guineas. In the midst of the cheers Mr. Agnew and M. Rochefort rose and saluted each other by lifting their hats. Artists sometimes complain of the difficulty of procuring fresh subjects. Surely this incident would afford the subject for an effective painting. The top price paid for any one of the Landseers was £4,400 given for "None but the Brave deserve the Fair," stags fighting. "The Honey-moon," young stag and hind, brought £4,042 10s. and "Not caught yet" £3,150.

I had expected to be able to announce this week the appointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the grievances of the Uncovenanted officials. After an unaccountable delay the following notice appeared among the orders of the day on Wednesday:—

East India (Civil Servants).—That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the alleged grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India arising from the depreciation of the rupee and their leave and pension rules:

That Mr. King, Mr. Howorth, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Bristowe, Viscount Baring, Sir William Plowden, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Alfred Pease, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. MacNeill, and Sir John Gorst be members of the Committee:

That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records:

That five be the quorum.

It is a rule of the House of Commons that when any business that comes in between a quarter to six o'clock and six is opposed it shall drop so far as that sitting is concerned. This is what happened on Wednesday. The motion nominating the Select Committee was not reached until five minutes to six. Mr. Akers Douglas, the chief Ministerial whip, was in his place on the Treasury Bench prepared to move the resolution, but he was prevented from doing so by Sir George Campbell intimating his dissent. Yesterday the motion reappeared on the paper, together with the following amendment which Sir George Campbell had in the meantime concocted:—

East India (Civil Servants).—As an Amendment to Sir John Gorst's motion, to leave out all after the word "grievances," in order to add the words "of the Civil Servants of India engaged by the Secretary of State in this country, other than the members of the Covenanted Civil Service, arising from the change in the relative value of gold and silver money in connection with their leave and pension rules.

Sir John Gorst's motion occupies the fifth place, but it depends upon the length of the discussion on the Allotments Bill whether it is passed. There are two pages of amendments to that measure, and unless these together with the remaining business are disposed of before a quarter to seven, the chances of the Committee being appointed to-day are not very hopeful. I hear some grumbling on the part of Liberal members at one or two of the names selected on the Opposition side. The selection rests with the respective whips, and it is whispered that Mr. Arnold Morley is not free from the vice of favouritism. So far as the Government are concerned, it will be observed that they have not put forward a single man who has served in India, but they could hardly object to an ex-official being proposed by the other side. Many persons will regret the absence of Mr. Bradlaugh from the Committee. It is rumoured, with what foundation I am unable to say, that the junior member for Northampton was sounded on the subject, but declined to serve, presumably on account of his multifarious engagements. I hear that Mr. Childers was also offered a seat on the Committee, and he expressed his willingness to accept the offer if he was allowed to fill the chair. As an ex-Cabinet Minister he had a perfect right to make this stipulation, but as Sir John Gorst particularly wanted to preside, Mr. Childers's valuable and experienced services could not be utilized. I fear that even if the Committee sets to work in earnest and is at the same time determined not to scamp the inquiry, there is not much chance of the investigation being completed this year, that is, unless there is an autumn Session.

What private individuals have not been able to do, Mr. Bradlaugh has accomplished. I mentioned a week or two ago that the India Office was particularly reticent respecting the application made on behalf of Mr. Arthur Crawford by Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., that the ex-Commissioner of the Central Division should be refunded the legal expenses he incurred in connection with the Poona Special Commission. Mr. Bradlaugh asked in effect if the report was true, and if it was correct what decision had been arrived at. Sir John Gorst confirmed the statement I was able to make some months ago, but he said that the matter was still under consideration. It appears from the Under-Secretary's statement that the Secretary of State refused in the first instance to entertain the proposal, but afterwards, apparently under pressure from the member for Oldham to reopen the question, Sir John Gorst was more than usually candid, for even without being asked he mentioned that in consideration of his (Mr. Crawford's) services other concessions to his family were made." The Under-Secretary probably alluded to the appeal that, it is understood, was made to Viscount Cross to grant a compassionate allowance to Mr. Crawford's wife.

The *Madras Mail* writes:—We are glad to learn that the Government of India has, in deference to official and public opinion in Madras, postponed the consideration of the Madras Small Cause Court Bill, which was to have been passed on July 1. This decision is only what might have been reasonably expected under the circumstances.

OFFICIAL DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

There was an official dinner, followed by a reception, at Government House, on the 24th ult., in celebration of the birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The following were present at dinner:—

H. E. Sir George Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.

The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., Member of Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., Member of Council.

Sir D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., B.C.S., Resident at Hyderabad.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court.

J. Nugent, Esq., C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan, D.D., Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.

Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M.D., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Major-General B. H. Pottinger, R.A., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, C.B., Officiating Surgeon-General.

G. F. M. Grant, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Central Division.

W. Lee-Warner, Esq., C.S., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Walter C. Hughes, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Colonel K. A. Jopp, Royal Engineers, Secretary to Government, Railway Department.

Brigadier-General C. B. Knowles, C.S., C.B., Adjutant-General.

Colonel W. Merriman, Royal Engineers, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, W. of I. C. Defences.

R. E. Candy. Esq., C.S., Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur.

Colonel G. C. Hogg, Officiating Quarter-Master-General.

Reverend Mr. W. Wingate, M.A., Chaplain, Sattara.

Major Clowes, A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

The services of Colonel T. Graham, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who commanded the Sikkim Field Force, have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, for employment in Burma in command of a district.

The number of officers on the active list of the Madras Army at present in receipt of the Colonel's allowance, is 1 Cavalry, 20 Infantry, and 18 Staff Corps—total 39.

Colonel H. Fraser, Madras Cavalry, attained the Colonels' allowance on the 27th May.

The next quarterly transport instruction class will commence at Poona this day, the 2nd June.

The following officers have been detailed for instruction on transport duty:—Lieutenants R. H. Massie, Royal Artillery; F. D. Milward, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers; De V. Carey, 1st Worcester Regiment; and C. S. Leslie, 10th Bombay Infantry; and 2nd-Lieutenant W. P. Bannerman, 2nd Gloster Regiment.

The Royal Artillery at Kirkee and the Bombay Light Cavalry have been ordered to practise swimming their horses on the morning of the 4th June, near Holkar's Bridge, and the Officer Commanding the Bombay Sappers and Miners to be present in case of need.

The Bombay Army has lost the services of an able and energetic officer in the reversion to imperial duty of Major H. G. Goldie, Royal Engineers, who has been officiating Commandant of the Bombay Sappers and Miners since Colonel North proceeded home sick. On the latter electing to retire, owing to ill-health and incapacity for further Indian service, Major Goldie very naturally expected to be confirmed in the command, but as it has pleased the military authorities to appoint another officer, Major Goldie proceeds home. The boundaries of the Kirkee Cantonment will now take in both sides of the river, as the cantonment of New Jhansi is to merge into and form part of Kirkee.

PROFESSOR JINSIWALA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Jinsiwala's parade of his so-called patriotic views regarding the position of women provokes one or two queries which I am tempted to put to the learned professor through your columns. They are short and simple, and I shall be obliged if the Professor replies to them with the same candour which he evinced before a public gathering in Poona. I ask whether the learned Professor would allow his better-half to slap him in the face if he happened to turn his inkstand upside down on his table and waste his ink. I believe he will admit he is not above such slips, and occasions like that would now and then arise (unless he is divine).

The second question that I am inclined to ask is with regard to the learned Professor's fear of popular ridicule. He admits the necessity of exercise for his respected wife; and yet, such is his deference to what he would call public opinion, that he dare not improve the health of his consort, simply because ignorant people might laugh at the sight of Mr. and Mrs. Jinsiwala walking in company. Now what I ask is—Does the Professor regard as of no account the more rational and refined opinion of the really educated class, whose derision he has now secured by propounding and putting into practice such original views on the treatment of women?

Bombay 31st May. CURIOSITY.

MILITARY NEWS.

In issuing the standard of musketry percentages for the Native Army the Adjutant-General remarks in General Orders:—"Commanding officers should bear in mind that although the figure of merit is thus specially singled out, the results which it records by no means cover the whole field of musketry efficiency. They should therefore be careful to impress upon the subordinates that fire discipline and control, together with several of the more practical exercises which are excluded from the figure of merit and estimated independently, do not on this account carry any the less weight in determining the shooting value of a corps and its general musketry efficiency."

The Commander-in-Chief has directed that all detachment and riding horses of royal horse artillery and royal artillery shall for six months be left unshod on the hind feet, except in special cases of horses with low heeled flat soft feet, of which there may be some 4 or 5 per cent. In these cases the shoes can be applied at the discretion of officers commanding, under the advice of the Veterinary Surgeon in charge. In addition to the set of store shoes a second pair of hind shoes, properly fitted, ready for immediate use, will be kept up for each horse left unshod. A full report of the trial will be furnished to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India by 1st December 1890.

The results of the annual inspection in signalling of British troops in India for the year 1889-90 have been published. The return shows that 8 regiments of cavalry, 27 batteries of artillery, and 46 battalions of infantry have been inspected, nearly all of which were classified. The figure of merit obtained by the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, places the regiment at the top of the list, and the Commander-in-Chief congratulates the regiment on its state of efficiency in signalling. His Excellency is pleased to see that the 7th Dragoon Guards have maintained their place at the head of the cavalry list, a position they obtained last year. The best battery is No. 13 Battery, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, to whom much praise is due, as it had to work under adverse circumstances at Thayetmyo. The General Order on the subject concludes:—"His Excellency appreciates the interest taken generally in the signalling training of the troops as evidenced by the results now published compared with those obtained last year. Sir Frederick Roberts, however, sees much room for improvement in the artillery, and trusts their higher figures of merit will be obtained by them at the next inspection."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that the controversies as to the nomination of a successor to Sir Syed Ahmed in the secretaryship of the M. A. O. College, which have been disturbing the customary harmony that exists among the Aligarh authorities, are finally composed, and the nomination of Mr. Justice Mahmud of Allahabad as the Syed's successor-designate, is cordially and generally accepted.

A SINGULAR BALLOON FIASCO.

Nearly thirty thousand people assembled on Saturday on the plain at Chinchpoogly to witness the balloon ascent of Aga Hajee Hoosein Irani. Out of these, however, only about two thousand entered the enclosure where the balloon was to be inflated. The hour advertised for the ascent was 5 o'clock. Up to half-past four no attempt was made to inflate the balloon, and when the balloonist was questioned he replied that he could hope to succeed only if the breeze that was then blowing dropped. In the course of conversation with our representative he mentioned some very interesting particulars. He said that his father before him was a balloonist, and had made one hundred and forty ascents. He himself had been up twenty-three times in Persia and in several European capitals.

How high do you usually go?—Sometimes I go up miles and miles.

How many miles?—Sometimes ten koss (twenty miles).

That is rather a good performance; how do you ascertain your height?—I have a peculiar instrument, with which I do so.

A frivolous individual in the small crowd that had gathered round the balloonist suggested that the instrument might be a pair of compasses or a stop watch. The balloonist said that it was neither. He said he was sorry he had left it at home or he would have shown it to us. The balloonist further went on to state that he knew he was very high when he saw the globe beneath him beginning to get small. The frivolous individual again interposed, and said that the instrument must be a pair of binoculars which he used with the wrong end up. The balloonist did not deign to answer.

How do you inflate your balloon?—I do not use gas. I saturate a quantity of straw with methylated spirits of wine and set fire to it, and the vapour from this fills the balloon.

What do you do when you want to descend; have you any valves to the balloon?—No, I trust in God. I have no power over the balloon.

Some one now put a garland of flowers round the balloonist's neck and he arose, and with a band of ragged followers, one of whom carried an umbrella over the balloonist, began to perambulate the grounds. The balloon was resting on a wooden frame, on either side of which were tall masts rigged up with running ropes attached to the top of the balloon.

A native band from Pydownie was in attendance, and played fragments of English tunes, as also some which the bandmaster had composed. This served to keep the audience in good humour.

It was now five o'clock, and the Commissioner of Police arrived on the scene. He asked whether it was intended to attempt an ascent. The balloonist replied that he could not do so unless it was perfectly calm. The Commissioner suggested that in that case he had better return the money he had collected. The balloonist thereupon said he would ascend. The Commissioner gave him half an hour to do so, and placed a police guard over the ticket office.

An attempt was now made to inflate the balloon, when it was found that one of the masts was too weak to bear the strain of hauling, a guy rope was therefore fastened to it. When the hauling began again one of the stay ropes attached to the mast broke. This was repaired. The hauling began for the third time and a stay rope at the other end broke. All this time the breeze was blowing the balloon about wildly, and the vapour was coming out of the balloon as fast as it was being introduced into it. This went on for about three-quarters of an hour, and the balloonist gave it up in despair.

The police now turned their attention to seeing the money returned to those who had paid, but though they did their best many people went away without the money rather than wait the two or three hours it would have taken before they could have received it.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office—From May 9 to May 15.

Civil.

Arrivals Reported in London.

A F Steinberg (Cov), India 55, Parliament-street.
A L Clay (Cov), India, 55, Parliament-street.
L N Broome, India, 55, Parliament-street.
F W Fox (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall.
J W Buyers, India, 45, Pall-mall.
C G Bayne (Cov), India, 45, Pall-mall.
W W Horn, India, 45, Pall-mall.
Baron J Bentinck, India, 45, Pall-mall.
A Smythies, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street.
R H Dracup, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street.
G P Spooner, India, Messrs Watson and Co, 27, Leadenhall-street.
R Maconachie (Cov), India, Delhi and London Bank 123, Bishopsgate-street Within, E C.
J Denman (Cov), India, 10, Longton-grove, Sydenham, S E.
Lieut-Col F Bailey, India, 4, Ladbroke-square.
C J Ponsonby, India, Gleniela, Vermont-road, Norwood.
H W Bamber, India, St Cuthberts, East Dulwhich-gardens, S E.
C E Biddulph, Bombay, Messrs King and Co, 65, Cornhill.
F H Comerlord, Bombay, 68, Anderton-road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.
G H Poke, Bombay, 11, Prima-road Kenningtongate.

Extensions of Leave.

H N C Cloete, India, 3 months, fur.
H E Credock, India, 4 months, M C.
L W King (Cov), India, 2 months, M C.
W B Stuart, India, 4 days, extraordinary leave.
J C Jordan, India, 2 months, M C.
F R S Collier (Cov), India, 6 mo's fur.
F W Eicke, India, 3 months, M C.
H E G Evans, Madras, 6 months, extraordinary leave on M C.
T Walker (Cov). Bombay Privilege leave commuted to furlough on M C for 6 months.
J R Naylor (Cov), Bombay, furlough to 9th June, 1890, and to return.
W J Holland, Bombay, 13 weeks extraordinary leave.

Permitted to Return.—F C Anderson, India.

Military.

Permitted to Return.

Major H P Young, Bo SC
Captain J H Hancock, Bengal SC
Surgeon-Major T Mayne, Madras

Permitted to Remain.

Lieut-Col B J Goldie, Ben R E, 4 months, MC
Capt H S Black, Ind Mar, 4 mo, MC
Surg J G Jordan, Ben, 14 days, UPA
Capt S W Jervis, Ben, SC, 7 days, PA
Lieut C R A Bond, Ben, SC, 10 days, PA
Capt C E Peirse, Bom, SC, 4 mo, MC
Lieut O W Carey, Ben SC, 4 mo, MC

Arrivals Reported in London.

Lieut-Col F G Oldham, Bengal R E
Col C K M Walter, Bengal SC
Br-General W Galbraith, C B, Bengal
Surg-Major C Sanders, Bengal
Lieut C C Anderson, Bengal SC
Col G R Hennessy, Bengal SC
Lieut-Col J A Little, Bengal SC
Lient-Col L F Boileau, Bengal R E
Capt A D Enriquez, Bengal, SC
Capt H Read, Bengal S C
Col C J O Fitz Gerald, Madras, SC
Brigadier-Genl R E Stewart, Madras, SC
Col G C Grant, Bombay, SC
Brigade Surgeon A Barry, Bombay
Surgn C B Maitland, Bombay
Surgn-Major J A Howell, Bombay
Capt A Phayre, Bombay SC
Col C P Newport, Bombay SC
Col B Lovett, CB, CSI, Bengal R E

Permitted to Retire.

Colonel G R Gibbs, Bengal S C, from June 25
Lieut-Col T Howard, Bengal, R E, from May 1

His Highness the Raj Sahab of Dhrangadra left Bombay, from the Grant Road Railway Station, on Saturday at 11-30 a.m. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his departure.

It will be well, observes the *Englishman*, if the authorities give heed to the warning that unless the Karens can return to their work in the teak forests on the east bank of the Salween—the only honest work to which they have access—they will be driven to dacoity. The hint is repeated in the *Graphic* of the 10th instant, in a note which accompanies some drawings illustrative of the work of the Commission. The portraits of the members of the Commission, by the way, are not particularly happy—that of Mr. Ney Elias, indeed, is hardly recognisable.

THE NEW MINISTER OF BARODA.

Mr. Manibhai Jasbhai yesterday took over charge of the post of Minister of the State of Baroda, in succession to Mr. Luximon Jugonnath. The new Dewan is a man of tried administrative capacity; and the Government officials under whom he has served, whether at Baroda or Junaghur, or in Kutch, have borne unanimous testimony to the great industry, sound judgment, unimpeachable integrity, and devotion to duty which have distinguished him as an administrator. Born at Petlad, and receiving his education at Nadiad, the Ahmedabad High School, and at the Gujerat Provincial College, Ahmedabad, he started in life as an assistant master in the latter about the year 1863. At a competitive examination, held at Ahmedabad in the time of Mr. (now Sir Theodore) Hope, for selection of persons qualified for employment under Government, Mr. Manibhai came out first among the successful candidates, and was at once appointed a clerk, and subsequently promoted to a higher place, in the District Judge's office. Here he very usefully employed his leisure hours. Keeping up his term at the Gujerat Provincial College and in the Law Class, he published a Gujerati translation of Selected Tales from Shakespeare, and of the Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. I., and a Gujerati Manual of Mahomedan Civil Law. From 1867 to 1870, he carried on the duties of head clerk in the District Judge's Office at Ahmedabad, having in 1868 passed the Examination for the office of Subordinate Judges held in Bombay. In 1870, Mr. Manibhai accepted an offer from the Junaghur State, through the late Sujna Gokalji Zala, to serve as judicial councillor of the Nawab Saheb, in which capacity he worked with ability and zeal, introducing many improvements in the judicial machinery of the State, framing new regulations, reforming old ones, &c. In January 1872, although pressed to stay on in the Nawab's service, Mr. Manibhai preferred returning to his appointment at the Ahmedabad District Court. Major P. H. Le Geyt, Political Assistant, Kathiawar, wrote of him that "through his energy, some beneficial reforms were carried out in the Judicial and Police Departments; and that the Police and Criminal Codes were amended." Having reverted to his former office under the British Government, and discharged its duties for about six months, Mr. Manibhai was in June 1872 appointed Native Assistant to the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpore, where he served for about a year and a quarter under Colonels W. C. Parr, H. R. Hathway, Colonel (now Sir Robert) Phayre, and Major J. W. Watson. During that period, Mr. Manibhai cordially co-operated in improving the administration of the Pahlunpore State and increasing its prosperity. He established a library at Pahlunpore, took special interest in improving and enlarging the weaving trade at Kanodar, and made useful suggestions for holding an exhibition of the cloth and raw materials of the State. Mr. Manibhai's ability produced a very favourable impression on the minds of his superiors; one of whom, Colonel Parr, writing to the Bombay Government in 1873, said that he considered him "a very valuable Government servant. He is, indeed, so superior to the majority of his class, both in natural ability, education, and aptitude in disposing of business carefully and punctually, that I fear this Superintendency will not long retain his services on his present salary." Colonel Phayre noticed Mr. Manibhai's "indefatigable exertions," and prominently brought to the notice of Government his efforts to improve the agriculture and commerce as well as the educational institutions of Pahlunpore. In July, 1873, Mr. Manibhai accepted the post of Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, and in parting with him, Major Watson, then acting Political Superintendent, Pahlunpore, bore testimony to "his indefatigable industry, his excellent ability, and unswerving honesty." To enumerate Mr. Manibhai's services as Native Assistant Resident at Baroda would be to enter into a narration of many of the critical events of the late Mulhar Rao Gaekwar's *regime*. Those services were fittingly acknowledged in the Baroda Administration Report for 1873-74, submitted by the then Resident, Colonel Phayre, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, to the Bombay Government in June, 1874, in the following handsome terms:—"My Native Assistant, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, joined me from Pahlunpore in September last, and it affords me unqualified pleasure to bring his name to the favourable notice of Government as a man of real ability, who has stood the severe test to which he has been put since his arrival here, with strict integrity. He is an indefatigable worker; and being himself a native of Gujerat, and having served both in the judge's office at Ahmedabad and in Native States, his general experience, combined with his accurate knowledge of laws and regulations, has been invaluable * * * But for Mr. Manibhai, it would have been impossible for me to unravel intricate questions between the two States, the details of which lay entombed in piles of ill-assorted vernacular correspondence." In April, 1875, Sir Lewis Pelly, Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner administering the Baroda State, recommended Mr. Manibhai for a title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction by *sunud*, accompanied with a *khillut*, for the following among other reasons:—"Under constant, and often harassing work, his industry has been indefatigable; owing to his great official aptitude, the labour of disposing of the heavy work of my charge has been most materially reduced; and it has been particularly gratifying to me to observe that, although undoubtedly exposed to the influence of powerful interests, he has confined himself to the conscientious discharge of his very responsible duties in a manner that speaks highly for his integrity." This high opinion of Mr. Manibhai's industry, ability, and integrity was confirmed by Sir Richard Meade, by Mr. J. B. Richey, Assistant Resident at Baroda, by Mr. P. S. Melvill, by Captain (now Colonel) F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, and now acting Agent, and others. For these special services, the Government of India, in the time of Lord Northbrook, conferred upon him the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction, with a *khillut* of Rs. 1,000, which partly consisted of a gold medal and a gold watch, the inscription on which was in these terms:—"Presented to Rao Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Native Assistant Resident, Baroda, by the British Government, in recognition of his valuable services, 1875." In connection with this Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, the then Dewan, in offering his cordial congratulations to Mr. Manibhai, expressed a hope that what he had earned just then was only a small instalment of what was in store for him, remarking that at a very early age he had acquired varied knowledge and valuable experience, to which he added the advantage of a sound judgment and a placid temper, and that, to crown all, he was actuated by pure motives and elevated aims. In 1875 Mr. Manibhai was appointed Dewan of Kutch by his late Highness Maharajah Pragmaljee, G.C.S.I.; but at the earnest request of Mr. P. S. Melvill, his services were retained at Baroda until April following, and a special personal allowance was sanctioned for him by the Government of India. In May, 1876, Colonel Parr, Political Agent of Kutch, in intimating to Mr. Manibhai tha the had been appointed Dewan of Kutch, said that he made this communication with very great pleasure. He knew, he said, of no one so well fitted in every way for the important post which had been conferred on him; and he felt assured, from his high character, great abilities, and good temper, possessing as he did the confidence both of his Highness the Rao's family and of the British Government, that his efforts for the welfare and improvement of the State and people would be crowned with success. That they were crowned with success is a fact which was subsequently acknowledged on all sides. Mr. Manibhai's services in Kutch extended over a period of nearly seven years. Having joined the appointment in the early part of 1876, with the exception of three years from 1880 to 1883, he had all along held the post of Minister during the minority of the present Maharaja Khengarjee. The state of the Kutch administration, at the time Mr. Manibhai assumed charge of the Dewanship, was, in the words of Colonel Parr, "a most calamitous one." Dissensions and divided counsels at home, rendering the administration weak and distracted; ever-recurring and irritating disputes with neighbours on the frontier; a diminished income at a time when extraordinary expenditure had to be incurred, with scarcity and distress among the people, culminating in the sudden death of a sovereign whose amiable disposition and liberal rule endeared him to his subjects, made up a gloomy prospect. The form of administration adopted during the present Maharajah's minority was a Council of Regency presided over by the Political Agent, with the Dewan as first member. Under the rules framed for the conduct of business, the Council was declared to be consultative; and the executive administration devolved on the Dewan under the guidance and supervision of the Political Agent. As executive member of the Council, Mr. Manibhai devoted himself to the interests of the State, mastered all the principal questions under discussion, and matured a scheme for a reform in financial matters and in all the departments of the State. He began, as officially reported by Colonel Phillips in the Administration Report for 1876-77, by improving the finances of the State by reducing unnecessary expenditure; provided a better-paid and more efficient machinery for the different departments; reconstructed the departmental subdivisions of the country so as to afford greater convenience to the people and ensure a proper distribution of work; kept the judicial functions distinct from the executive as far as possible; re-arranged the localisation of the police so as to bring the whole province under its proper supervision; created a water police for the purpose of affording protection on the sea; dispensed with the farming of revenue and provided adequate machinery for working the system of collecting departmentally; provided against the necessity of people travelling to Bhuj and other stations from distant places by increasing the powers of the local officers, under proper checks, to be exercised by the heads of departments who were required also to go on circuit periodically to ensure strict supervision over their work; reformed the Public Works Departments with a proper organisation for carrying out improvements much needed in the country; increased the numbers of dispensaries; established a regular system of vaccination and introduced better sanitary arrangements; and, lastly, improved the Educational Department and placed it on a sounder footing. There was much to be done in the Revenue Department. There was almost an utter absence of method, and records were very scanty. Regular village account forms, suited to local peculiarities, were introduced by the Dewan; and rules were drawn up for the working of the department; the system of "taccavi" advances and granting easy terms of occupancy was introduced; waste lands were brought under tillage; new villages were populated; and well-irrigation was materially advanced. These measures resulted in a steady increase of the revenue, which was thirteen lakhs in 1876, and went up to twenty lakhs of rupees; and there were marked improvements in all branches of the administration. They elicited the approbation of the Secretary of State, who remarked in a despatch of the 6th December, 1877, that the results were creditable to the Political Agent, the Council of Regency, and in particular to the Dewan, upon whom the burden of the administration was stated to have fallen. Mr. Manibhai earned the gratitude and respect of all classes of the people of Kutch; and Colonel Barton expressed his opinion in an official communication that Mr. Manibhai's abilities were conspicuous; that he had administered the State with firmness, judgment, and untiring energy; and he (Colonel Barton) felt sure that, had Rao Pragmaljee been alive then, he would have recognised the great merits of his Minister. The late Rao of Kutch had had a life-long fight in regard to his jurisdiction over his subordinate feudatories, the Bhayads; and Mr. Manibhai managed to bring the points at issue to a satisfactory settlement. Government noted the settlement with pleasure, remarking that the Council of Regency had discharged its functions in the matter with praiseworthy moderation and judgment, with the result that at last a satisfactory mutual understanding appeared to have been arrived at. Owing to the support given to education by the Dewan, the number of schools and pupils largely increased. Another noticeable fact was that upwards of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees were spent on public works for the benefit of the province, in the shape of harbour works, bridges, roads, travellers' bungalows, tanks, &c. In 1880, Mr. Manibhai was asked to revert to his appointment at Baroda, owing to some differences of opinion between him and the then Political Agent, Colonel Reeves. Before he took up his appointment at Baroda, he had received offers from the Nawab of Junaghur to take up the Dewanship of that State; from the Bhownugger State for an appointment suitable to his merits; and from Raja Sir T. Madhav Rao, Dewan of Baroda, for an appointment in the Revenue Department of that State. Mr. Manibhai declined the first two offers and preferred returning to the Baroda State, and served in several branches of the administration as one of the departmental heads. In 1883, at the earnest desire of the present Rao of Kutch, Mr. Manibhai returned to Kutch, remaining there till the close of 1885. As regards Mr. Manibhai's services at Baroda from 1880 to 1883, Sir T. Madhav Rao, on his departure for Kutch, observed:—"Your departure from Baroda, however, is, I consider, a great loss to that important State; for I am personally aware of the value of your services there. Indeed, during your connection with my administration of Baroda, I was so much impressed with your ability, education, industry, experience, sagacity, and judgment, combined with high probity and unostentatious manner, that I marked you out as one of those who might fairly succeed to the Dewanship of that State itself in the fulness of time". In 1884, Lord Ripon conferred upon Mr. Manibhai the title of Dewan Bahadur with a gold medal and a suitable *khillut*, and in recognition of his services to the Kutch State, the Rao made over to him a grant of 4 per cent. Government paper, yielding Rs. 250 per month. At a durbar held at Bhuj in November, 1885, the Rao announced with much regret the retirement of the Dewan Bahadur from the service of his State. The Political Agent regretted that the Rao was to lose the services of so telented, shrewd, and capable a Minister, and the Government of Bombay shared the regret of the Political Agent at the loss to the Kutch State of the services of so able and valuable a Minister." Having re-entered the Baroda service in December, 1885, he has since that time been in charge of several important departments, discharging the duties entrusted to him with credit to himself and benefit to the Baroda State. The Dewan Bahadur, who has the advantage of being a subject of H. H. the Gaekwar, enters upon his new duties amidst general rejoicing to-day and with the good wishes of the Baroda people; for the selection is believed to be a happy one and has given universal satisfaction.

EXCITING AFFAIR ON BOARD A STEAMER.

SHORTLY before twelve o'clock on Monday night (12th), the passengers asleep on board the M. M. steamer Caledonian, then approaching Malacca on her voyage from Colombo, were roused in alarm by hearing screams proceeding from a cabin in the second-class saloon. The cabin in question was occupied by a Chinese gentleman, named Tchang Pah Tchang, a passenger from Marseilles to Shanghai. Mr. Tchang is a Chinese official, and during his sojourn in Europe wooed and won a European bride, a young French lady, who accompanied him on his return journey to China. During the passage out Mr. Tchang had been noticed to behave in a very strange manner—"il etait un petit fou," as was remarked on board. When, after the screams were heard, his room was forcibly entered by the officer in charge of the deck at the time, Mrs. Tchang was found to be crouching down in a corner of the cabin while her husband stood over her with a revolver. The revolver was at once snatched away from the Chinaman, but on examination was found to be unloaded. Tchang, who is said to have endeavoured to clamber out of the port, was taken out of his cabin and locked up securely in a separate one. The cartridges belonging to the revolver were found scattered about on the floor of the state-room. The steamer left this morning for Saigon and China. Mr. Tchang will be handed over to the proper authorities on arrival at Shanghai. A strict watch is to be kept over him during the passage up, and he will be kept apart from his wife.—*Singapore Free Press.*

WITH effect from the first of July next, the first, second and intermediate class fares of the North-Western Railway will be reduced respectively to one anna, six pies, and three pies per mile. From the same date the return-tickets in through-booking with foreign lines will be issued at two single fares, instead of a fare and a half as at present.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

IT will be remembered that a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. P. M. Mody & Co., in Apollo Street, in November last. On Saturday, Mr. Symington, of the Queen Insurance Company, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, and charged Mr. P. M. Mody with cheating in connection with the latter's insurance of his property with the Queen office.

Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the insurers, and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Symington appeared as the complainant, and said:—I am the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company in Bombay. Under a policy of assurance, dated the 8th day of February, 1889, one Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody, carrying on business in Apollo Street, Fort, under the style and firm of P. M. Mody and Company, insured with the Queen Insurance Company, against fire, the stock-in-trade, their own, in trust, in deposit or on commission, for which they are responsible, lying in their premises, No. 59 and 61, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, subject to average upon certain terms and conditions in the policy mentioned. On or about the 12th day of November, 1889, a fire took place on the premises of the said Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody, in Apollo Street, whereby certain property belonging to the said P. M. Mody, covered by the insurance policy, was destroyed, and the Queen Insurance Company thereby became liable to make good the value of the said goods so destroyed by fire to Pestonjee M. Mody, upon proof of the value. In order to verify his claim for his alleged value of the goods so destroyed the said Pestonjee M. Mody produced for the inspection of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, the adjuster of the said company, his books which showed the value of the whole stock to be about Rs. 40,000, and Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody assured us both verbally and in writing, which I hold that the whole of such stock was at the time of the fire upon the premises at which the fire took place, and that he had no goods of any description in any other godown or place excepting the Prince's Dock. Upon the faith of this assurance I, therefore, on behalf of the company paid to the accused the sum of Rs. 40,000, for which I hold his receipt. In consequence of certain information that I have received I caused enquiries to be made, and find that the said Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody had, at the time of the fire, goods deposited in two other godowns in Bombay, one No. 35, Nagdevie Street, and the other at Byculla, and also had other goods in a shop which belongs or is let to him, and which was formerly and is at present carried on in his name at 11, Bhaji Pala Street. I have called upon the accused to explain how he came to make an untrue declaration, but he has merely given me an evasive reply through his solicitors. It has also come to my knowledge that directly the accused heard of my enquiries he withdrew all or the greater part of his balance, amounting to between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, from the National Bank of India, Limited, and I feared that as he was about to dispose of his other property and abscond from Bombay I charged him with cheating under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Craigie asked permission to ask the witness a few questions.

Mr. Craigie: Did you get a report from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young?—Yes.

Is this the document on which you have made the statements in this information?—Not solely.

Do you see this paragraph?—On the whole we find that the claim has been carefully and cautiously drawn of the value of goods covered as far as we have been able to see by the Rs. 40,000, the sum for which they were insured.

I call your attention to that paragraph. Does not that clearly show that the examination of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young was confined to the goods in respect of which the money was claimed?—The claim was made in respect of the whole of the goods in the shop. The claim was understood to be on the whole stock in the shop of P. M. Mody and Co. in Bombay.

There is not a single word here in this document to show that the examination made by Messrs. Lidbetter and Young was of the entire stock of P. M. Mody and Co?—The goods that were claimed for as appears from the insurance documents and the declaration were the whole of his goods in any godown or place in Bombay, excepting the Prince's Dock.

Have you any other documents upon which you rely for making that statement?—I have no document except the report from Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, and I have also personal assurances from them. (Messrs. Lidbetter and Young's receipt was produced.)

Does not that show clearly that what they did was not to ascertain the entire stock, but only to value the goods which were destroyed?—In the face of the other document it was never understood that there was any stock in any other godown, except in the shop that was destroyed.

As regards his withdrawing his money from the National Bank, in what way did that come to your knowledge?—I was informed of it by a man named Bordman.

Examined by Mr. Payne.—This document was made in my presence, and signed by Mr. P. M. Mody It runs:—I hereby declare that at the time the fir occurred in my premises, in Apollo Street, I had no goods in any other other godown except in the Prince's Dock, and that I had no insurance in any other insurance offices.

At this stage the Magistrate postponed the case to the 13th instant, at half-past two o'clock, the accused being liberated on bail, which was fixed at Rs. 10,000, personal security, and two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each.

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR FFORDE.

A TELEGRAM from Kyaukse to the *Rangoon Gazette*, dated the 20th of May, says:—This morning the Commissioner, Eastern Division, heard an application to transfer the prosecution of Mr. Fforde to another district.

Mr. Heaton appeared for the Crown, Mr. Eddis for the accused. The Commissioner said he had fixed to-day for the investigation of certain charges made by Mr. Fforde's advocates against the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, and that the trial of Mr. Fforde had also been fixed for to-day. That trial would take place first as some of the charges might be answered by cross-examination of the witnesses, and that if he decided there were good grounds for transferring the case he would transfer it to himself.

Mr. Eddis stated his client preferred to be tried by the District Magistrate, as in case of conviction there would be an opportunity for appeal to the Commissioner. The application for a transfer was therefore withdrawn.

The trial of Mr. Fforde and Sergeant Tan Ghine and Saya Choe (for abetting) then began before the District Magistrate, Captain Johnson.

Mr. Heaton stated there were many charges against the first two accused. Twelve people had been arrested on charges of possession of stolen property, and in the case of one only (Mi Kyin) was any report made. He should begin with the charges of extortion and receiving illegal gratification in the cases of three persons, Mi Kyin, Saya Su, and Saya Pe.

The first witness, Ma Gyan, stated that in October last she informed Mr. Fforde that she had heard that Mi Kyin and Pho Myah were in possession of jewellery which she believed was the proceeds of a robbery committed on Mandalay Hill during last July; that Mi Kyin and Pho Myah were arrested, and that the latter had escaped. Mr. Fforde told her (witness) that Mi Kyin would be released if she gave him money, and she accordingly gave Mr. Fforde rupees fifty-three and Mi Kyin was released.

The second witness came to corroborate Ma Gyan.

The third witness, Saya Su, said he was arrested by Sergeant Tan Ghine and taken to Mr. Fforde's house, and afterwards to the guard. While at the guard he was told he must give Mr. Fforde money to be released. He promised to do so, and Mr. Fforde came and released him. Afterwards he gave Rupees seventy-five, because he had been released. This witness admitted that he might have said he gave sixty rupees when previously examined. The case was adjourned.

THE CRONIN MURDERERS.

A cleverly devised scheme to effect the escape of the convicts under sentence in Josliet Prison for participation in the murder of Dr. Cronin was discovered shortly before the mail left. The four prisoners, Burke, Schell, Kavanagh, and Myers, were searched, and a big roll of bank-notes found upon each man. The money was being used to bribe Warden Barrett, foreman of the cooper shops in the prison, and he was the means of communication between the four convicts and their friends, carrying their letters and smuggling luxuries into their cells. He had arranged to have a carriage and horses adjoining the gates, and the prisoners were found to be well supplied with fine saws and ladders made of thin silk ropes with strong hooks attached. One of the prisoners filled his pockets so full of his forbidden possessions that his bulk attracted the notice of the gaol chaplain, and he was ordered to take off his clothes, when discovery ensued.

Warden Barrett defies the authorities to prove the charges against him, but he has been dismissed, and the four prisoners are now confined in iron cells with a double guard.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT CLARKE ROAD.

THE Coroner, Dr. Thomas Blaney, held an inquest on Saturday last into the circumstances, touching the death of a Hindoo, who was found lying dead on the morning of the 26th ultimo, with a coir rope strung round his neck, and which was attached to two tree guards on the Clarke Road, Mahaluxmee. It appears that on Saturday evening the deceased came to Bombay, and rented a room in Bhore Bhat Lane, where he lived up to the day of his death. From the police enquiry it transpired that the deceased was a native of Oorun, and had come to Bombay to earn a livelihood for himself as a carpenter. On the following Tuesday morning a Hindoo lad, living not far from the deceased, went in company with a number of Hindoos to the morgue, where the dead body was, and there identified it. This Hindoo lad was, however, unable to give the deceased's name. On the following day the mother of the deceased, accompanied by a policeman and the lad, proceeded to the morgue where the body was identified by the mother as being that of her son. From the enquiries made by the detective police two Mahomedan residents of Panwell have been arrested by the Mamlatdar of that locality and have been brought to Bombay, as they are alleged to be implicated in the supposed murder.

The following is the evidence of the woman Cassee who said that she was the wife of one Gunnoo Hurry, a carpenter. She married him ten or twelve years ago and lived in Pimpalwady. She was previously married to one Moroba, a writer, and by him had a son and a daughter. On the 28th of last month, about 2 p. m., a policeman, accompanied by a lad of her caste, came to her house, and asked her to go to the morgue at Cammateepoora to look at a dead body that was lying there, and see if the deponent could identify it. Cassee went with them to the morgue, and there on her arrival in the dead house she saw the body of her son, the deceased, lying in a box. The features were preserved, and she had no difficulty in identifying the body as being that of her son. Her son's age was about 18 years. He was a carpenter by trade and caste, and supported himself. He left Cassee when she remarried, and went to Oorun to live with his uncle, named Pandoorang. He came to Bombay some years ago to learn the trade of a carpenter. He was not in the habit of visiting her. The boys in their caste do not visit their mothers when their mothers remarried. The deponent was not on the habit of visiting the deceased, and had not spoken to him since he left her. She knew that he was living alone in a room in Bhore Bhat Lane; but she did not hear that he was missing. She last saw him alive about two months ago on the Candawady Road, when he seemed to be quite well. When her first husband died he owned some rice land in Oorun jointly with his brother Pandoorang. This land yielded an annual rental of about Rs 25. Pandoorang had not given a share of this land to the deceased. The name of the deceased was Ragoonath Moroba.

The inquest was then adjourned till Saturday, the 14th instant.

THE COMING ECLIPSE.

THE annular eclipse of the sun on the afternoon of June 17th will be visible at the following stations at the hours mentioned:—

	Madras Times.		Local Time.	
	P.	M.	P.	M.
* Dera Ismail Khan	4	48	4	9½
* Jhang	4	50½	4	19
* Montgomery and Gugera	4	51½	4	23½
Faridkot	4	53	4	30
Sirsa	4	54	4	34
Hissar	4	56	4	39
* Karnal	4	56	4	43
* Mozaffarnagar and Meerut	4	57	4	46½
* Moradabad	4	58	4	52
* Bareilly	4	59	4	57
Sitapur	5	0½	5	4
* Bahreich	5	1	5	7
Fyzabad	5	1½	5	11
* Gorakhpur	5	2½	5	15
* Mozufferpur and Patna	5	4	5	24½
* Bhagalpur	5	5	5	32
Murshedabad	5	6	5	39
* Dacca	5	7	5	47
* Comilla	5	7½	5	51

At all these stations and at some others in their immediate vicinity the ring will be visible. Those marked with an asterisk are centrally placed, and at them the duration of the ring will be about 3½ minutes. Local as well as Madras time has been given in the above list; for although the latter is nearly universal now in Northern India, yet there may be a few places where local time is adhered to, and it is for the convenience of observers at these stations that the local time of the phenomenon is added.

SIR G. BIRDWOOD ON "MODERN MONSTROSITIES."

SIR GEO. BIRDWOOD sends a strongly-worded protest to the *St. James's Gazette* with reference to the proposed high tower for London. He refers in the first instance to the absurd statement attributed to M. Eiffel that "the Colossus of Rhodes" was a myth. "Students of art," he says, "have always known that the mediæval story of its having straddled the entrance to the 'Little Harbour' was a pure romance, but of the existence of the statue itself no one who has read the descriptions of it by Pliny, Lucian, and other ancient authors, can have the slightest doubt. From these accounts we learn that it was about 100ft. high, that 12⅔ tons of bronze and 7 tons of iron were employed in casting it, that it took twelve years to construct, and cost £72,000. It was raised on a marble pedestal, and was probably set up in some public place close to the sea, where, however, it stood for only fifty-six years, having been thrown down by an earthquake b c 227. Pliny gives a very detailed description of its ruins, which, it is said, were ultimately carried away by a Jewish pedlar, from Ur of the Chaldees, who loaded ninety camels with them. It is just like the egotism of our modern monstrosity-mongers—not one of whom has as yet shown anything of the remarkable capacity possessed by ancient and midæval engineers for picturesque construction—that they should now tell us that the Colossus was a myth. It is just what might have been expected from the author of the hateful 'Eiffel Tower.' The builder of the Colossus became bankrupt over his work and committed suicide; and it is to be devoutly desired that his fate may be repeated in the case of any one who may, in useless emulation of the diabetic 'tour de force' at Paris, adventure on the erection of a similar structure in London—although suicide is scarcely to be hoped of the insensitive sort of people who would attempt such an outrage."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Cable Suez-Souakim and Souakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted, via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st June, 1890.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	2	55	0	29
Suez	1	1	45	0	45

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 1st June, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	11	...	4
" Madras	...	12	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 31.

10 p.m. ... ... 82·7

SUNDAY, JUNE 1.

6 a.m. ... ... 80·3

10 a.m. ... ... 86·0

2 p.m. ... ... 86·9

4 p.m. ... ... 83·1

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rome, Commander A. W. Adamson, with the English mails of the 16th May, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Wood
Mr E Pears
Mrs Nugent
Mrs Candy and infant
Mr and Mrs W Lane
Major A A Garstin
Mr and Mrs Asquith and 2 infants
Mrs Johnstone
Col H F Pearson
Mrs Kelly
Lce-Corpl Beldham
Rev H Nelson
Mr Carr
Mrs Chadderton, child and 2 infants
Mrs R V Lloyd
Lieut H S G Thomas
Mr J Soares

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt W Jervis
Syed Hussein
Mr Robertson
Lieut H Clowes
Mrs Moore
Mr G P Ashdown
Mrs Liebe
Mr Baumgarton
Mr G E Watson
Mr Woodman
Mr Beyts
Mr Macpherson

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURT.

THE Queen on Friday, the 9th ult., held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace, and on the following day her Majesty returned to Windsor.

The Jubilee offering of the British Army was presented to the Queen on Saturday by a deputation headed by the Duke of Cambridge.

The Queen on Monday last unveiled in Windsor Park the equestrian statue of the late Prince Consort, presented as a Jubilee offering from the women of England.

On Wednesday the Queen paid a visit to Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild at Waddesdon Manor, stopping for a short time at Aylesbury, where great festive preparations had been made and an address was presented.

The King of the Belgians visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on Monday last, and on Wednesday his Majesty dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury.

PARLIAMENTARY.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday last, when all the Ministers were present except the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

In the House of Lords on Monday last Lord Norton while admitting that the new Education Code was an improvement on its predecessors, complained of the continuance of piecemeal payment, while Lord Meath desired more encouragement of physical training. Lord Cranbrook replied that some individual examination was necessary and physical training was not overlooked.

In the House of Commons on Friday last the Pleuro-pneumonia (Animals) Bill passed through Committee. A resolution, proposed by Sir R. Temple, deprecating payment by results under the Education Act was accepted by Sir W. Hart Dyke, subject to some reservations. On Monday Mr. Ritchie moved the second reading of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Bill. Mr. Caine offered an adverse resolution deprecating payments for extinguished liquor licences from public moneys. The debate was continued on Tuesday afternoon and was not concluded. On Wednesday the Agricultural Labourers (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, the Opposition members mustering in great force, but the next Bill proposed, the Jury Law Bill, was rejected by 205 to 152. Last night the debate on clauses of the Budget Bill relating to extinguished public houses was resumed, and Mr. Gladstone, Mr. H. Mathews, Sir W. Lawson, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. W. H. Smith, and other members having spoken, the second reading was carried by 339 to 266.

Sir J. Weston, the Gladstonian candidate, was returned on Friday last as M. P. for East Bristol by a majority of 2,876 over his Conservative opponent.

Mr. John Roche, a Nationalist, was elected on Wednesday without opposition as M.P. for East Galway; and Mr. H. Harrison was elected yesterday as M.P. for Mid Tipperary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday at the Centenary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, when subscriptions amounting to £4,000 were announced.

The freedom of the City of London was conferred upon Mr. H. M. Stanley at the Guildhall on Tuesday.

Mr. and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts on Saturday last entertained at dinner Mr. H. M. Stanley with other distinguished guests. In the evening a reception was largely attended.

The Marquis of Hartington was entertained on Tuesday by the leading members of the Liberal Unionist party at a banquet at the Crystal Palace.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Prince's-hall on Monday last on the occasion of the presentation of an address to Mr. T. B. Potter in recognition of services rendered in connection with the Cobden Club, lamented the lack of progress in Free Trade abroad, but still hoped for the ultimate triumph of rational doctrines.

Lord Alcester was run over by an omnibus on Sunday last and sustained severe injuries, but is progressing favourably.

Mr. H. Herkomer has been elected a Royal Academician.

Lady Verney, wife of Sir Henry Verney, and sister of Miss Florence Nightingale, died on Sunday last, aged 70.

The Australian cricketers this week have defeated Warwickshire by 132 runs; Sussex beat Marylebone by four wickets; and Yorkshire won against Gloucestershire by eight wickets.

On Sunday last a demonstration was made in Hyde-park on behalf of shorter hours of labour and higher pay for railway servants. Mr. C. Graham, M. P., and Mr. Burns were the principal speakers.

COLONIAL.

Great agitation prevails in Newfoundland on account of the Governor's refusal to sanction an Act permitting the use of cod traps unless the French coast was exempted. The Canadian newspapers generally sympathize with the Newfoundland Legislature, which has voted an address to the Queen remonstrating against the action of the Imperial Government on the Fisheries question.

In the Toronto Chamber on Wednesday the Canadian Premier, Sir J. Macdonald, stated that he believed the negotiations with the United States respecting the Atlantic Fisheries were proceeding favourably.

OBITUARY.—Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bart; Capt. M. Campbell; Canon Pitman; Prof. W. K. Sullivan; Mr. A. J. Pollock, M.D.; Mr. James Carlyle; Mr. T. F. Wallace; Gen. Cassola; Vice-Admiral Thouars; Count Dillon; Lady Verney.

FOREIGN.

The most interesting event of the week on the Continent have been the proceedings in the German Reichstag. On Monday the new Chancellor, General von Caprivi, spoke on the East African estimates in a moderate and friendly tone towards Great Britain. On Wednesday Count Moltke supported the Bill for increasing the strength of the army, declaring that the next war would probably be a protracted as well as a fatal struggle for some of the belligerents.

The French Government has indicated a disposition to conciliate extreme views by assenting in the Chamber to the subjection to fine or imprisonment of employers who refuse to engage men who are members of trade unions. A railway company has also been reproved in the Chamber by the Minister of Public Works for dismissing a man for breach of its rules.

It is reported on the Continent that the Emperor of Russia is disposed to a change of policy by substituting closer friendly relations with Germany for the alliance with France, urged upon him by the Panslavist party.

The Bulgarian Government has allowed the indictment against Major Panitza and his co-accused to be published. It sets forth a long-practised attempt to corrupt the army and to destroy Prince Ferdinand and some of his Ministers. The most important fact is the decided manner in which the complicity of Russian officials is stated.

Signor Crispi, in the Italian Chamber on Tuesday, spoke in vindication of his foreign policy, declaring that the Government contemplated no further extension of their possessions in Africa.

The Germans have captured Lindi after bombardment. Emin Pasha's expedition is making slow progress owing to deaths and desertions among the porters.

Labour strikes have broken out in various parts of the Continent. At Bilbao the iron workers have displayed great violence, and the town has been placed under military law. At Hamburg the gas workers turned out and great difficulty was caused in the lighting of the town. There has been much rioting, but order was restored on Wednesday evening. In Moravia also the quarrymen have struck, and the intervention of the gendarmes became necessary to prevent destruction of property.

The silver question is being debated in the United States Senate, and the Tariff Bill is being discussed in the House of Representatives.

PRIVATE despatches from Hamburg describe Prince Bismarck as being in a most morose condition. He is said to be suffering severely from insomnia caused by the complete change in his life. He paces the rooms of his castle in fits of excitement; and writes letter after letter which he promptly destroys again.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

MAIL TO SINGAPORE.

IN the House of Commons on the 9th ultimo Mr. Johnston asked the Postmaster-General whether, as the mails for the Straits Settlements, now sent fortnightly by French packet, were frequently delayed in their arrival till after the departure of the home mails, it would be possible to send the outgoing alternate mails, now transmitted by the French packet service, by Bombay and Nugapatam, as the home-going mails were now fortnightly sent. Mr. Raikes: The French packets conveying mails fortnightly from this country to Singapore are timed during part of the year to arrive at that place about five days in advance of the departure of the mails sent home by the same line of steamers, and I have no official information of the delays referred to by my hon. friend. But I will make a point of inquiring of the Singapore post-office whether inconvenience does arise from the present postal arrangements with the colony, and whether the remedy which my hon. friend suggests could with advantage be adopted.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The same day Sir R. Lethbridge asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether a Government, having taken for other purposes the evening allotted by the fortune of the ballot to the discussion of a proposal for a return to the ancient freedom of debate on the Indian Budget, would propose some amendment of the procedure of the House in that respect. The Chancellor of the Exchequer: My right hon. friend is not prepared to recommend the house to make any change in its rules in the direction suggested by my hon. friend. The effect of his proposal might be to postpone the statement of Indian finance and the discussion on the most important question of revenue and expenditure for the consideration of some local or personal matter. Hon. gentlemen who take an interest in India have opportunities in common with other hon. members to put motions on the paper, and there are other occasions of bills affecting India on which discussions may arise.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-pneumonia) Bill having, after a prolonged discussion, passed through Committee, the House went into Committee on the Allotments Act Amendment Bill and omitted Clause 3. Clause 4 was under discussion when the Committee adjournded.

THE POSTAGE TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Mr. Raikes, in reply to Sir J. Swinburne on the 12th ult. said: The loss of £254,000 per annum referred to in my recent answer to the hon. member for Huddersfield is upon the colonial packet service only, not upon the foreign and colonial postal services combined. Of that loss, £167,000 relates to the East and West Indian packet services. Prior to the year 1860-1, the whole cost of the packet service was charged to the Admiralty, and, consequently, any loss that was then incurred for sea conveyance fell upon the Admiralty. In answer to Mr. Summers, Mr. Baikes said there was at present an estimated loss of £78,000 a year upon the postal service from this country to Australia. The additional loss, over and above that now incurred, which will result from reducing the postage on letters sent from this country to India and Australia to 2½. is estimated at £88,400 a year. A further loss of £42,000 a year would be the result of making the rate 1d. instead of 2½d.; and a still further loss of £50,000 would follow a reduction of postage rates to all the colonies and India to 1d. The hon. member will see that the total loss by bringing the rate down to one 1d. generally would come to £180,400.

THE PROTECTION OF INDIAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Mr. Howarth asked the Under-Secretary for India the same day whether, inasmuch as the Indian Factory Act did not apply to the native States, he would consider the advisability of urging upon their rulers the necessity of introducing legislation for the protection of women and children employed in the manufactories of those States, and who now worked from dawn to sunset. Sir J. Gorst: The policy of the Indian Government is to interfere as little as possible in the internal affairs of the native States so long as the rulers govern justly. But the Secretary of State will bring this question to the notice of the Government of India with a view to their advising native States containing factories to follow the factory legislation of British India. (Hear, hear.)

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

In reply to Mr. Bradlaugh on the 15 ult. Sir J. Gorst said: The payment of Mr. Crawford's legal expenses was, in the first instance, refused by the Secretary of State, although, in consideration of his services, other concessions to his family were made. A further application has since been made on the subject, which is still under consideration.

BOAT ACCOMMODATION ON THE MALABAR.

In answer to Colonel Anstruther, Lord G. Hamilton the same day said: It is estimated that the number of boats, including collapsible boats and rafts, carried by the Malabar at the time of her collision with the Erymaute would have been sufficient to accommodate 1,443 persons. Doubts having been expressed as to the suitability of the Mends artillery rafi for prompt use in emergency, the Admiralty have recently arranged with the India Office to replace it, in the case of the Indian troopships, by four boats capable of carrying 500 persons, or 150 more than the capacity of the raft.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Sir J. Gorst said: Negotiations are now going on between the Secretary of State and the South Indian Railway Company with the view of the latter undertaking the management and working of the line just purchased by the Secretary of State. The terms of the agreement are not yet settled.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ROHILKUND AND KUMAON RAILWAY.

The eleventh general meeting of the above company was held on May 13, at the offices, Gresham House, Old Broad-street. Maj-Gen. J. S. Trevor, in moving the adoption of the report, congratulated the shareholders upon the result of the past year's transactions. The total net receipts had been £11,459, and the directors recommended a dividend for the half-year of £2 10s. per cent., free of English and Indian income-tax. The report, seconded by Mr. D. T. Robertson, was adopted unanimously.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

An exraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on May 13. Mr. Kimber, M.P., who presided, said they had met to obtain an expression of the views of the investors for the guidance of the Secretary of State for India and the board as to whether the proposals made by the Government were likely to find favour. The directors proposed the formation of a new company to continue the work of the undertaking. The capital would be £1,000,000, on which the Secretary of State would gurantee £3 per cent. per annum for fifteen years, and the repayment of the principal at the end of that time. For the first three years there would be an extra ½ per cent. The Secretary of State would subcribe £6,000,000 of capital, making a total of £7,000,000. During the remaining twelve years 3 per cent. would be paid, with a proportionate share in the surplus profit, their capital of £1,000,000 being taken for this purpose as the equivalent of 140 lacs of rupees, the Government bearing the risk of exchange. He moved that the scheme be approved and the new company incorporated, Captain Johnston seconded the resolution, Mr. Bullock complained that the terms of the agreement were hard upon the company, and urged that the three and the fifteen years' limit should be extended to five and twenty. Several shareholders followed on the same lines, but ultimately the resolution was adopted, with Mr. Bullock's suggestion embodied as an instruction,

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

LADY DUFFERIN has issued an appeal to the British public on behalf of the committee of the United Kingdom branch of the Fund for supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India for help in carrying out a work which has for its object the diminution of so much suffering among millions of women and children. Great as is the good which has already been accomplished, it is, as her ladyship says, but a drop in the ocean. The United Kingdom branch of the association expects to spend about £1,000 a-year in England upon the education, outfit, and travelling expenses of English and Indian medical women for service in India. This sum it would like to see made up by small annual subscriptions. But beyond this, the committee is most anxious to forward some substantial help to India, to form scholarships there for native women, to aid in the maintenance and the improvement of female hospitals, and to provide doctors in places where the people are too poor to do so for themselves. There is no sum, in fact, writes Lady Dufferin, which could not be advantageously spent upon this work, but at the same time it is so reproductive in its character that even small ones have far-reaching effects. It is to be hoped that the response to this appeal will be not less ready and generous than was that of the Princes, gentlemen, and public bodies of India.

THE HON. G. CURZON ON THE KARUN RIVER.

AT the fortnightly meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held on May 12 at the University of London, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff presiding, the Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., read a paper upon the subject of "The Karun River and the Commercial Geography of South-west Persia." The Karun river, it will be remembered, was opened up to the commerce of the world by an edict of the Shah in the October of 1888. This new route, said Mr. Curzon, would give a great impetus to local production and manufacture. In traversing the Karun country, whether by river or on horseback, he passed through thousands of square acres of splendid soil, capable of producing wheat, barley, cotton, rice, maize, tobacco, indigo, opium, sugar-cane, with every facility for abundant irrigation, but lying naked and desolate or else encumbered with tangled undergrowth and marshy pools. Further north vines and fruit of every description could be grown with ease, as well as medicinal plants of considerable value. There were also to be found pastures for large flocks of sheep and goats, producing wool that fetched a high price, while the Bakhtiari country was celebrated for its breed of horses and mules, hundreds of which were even now brought down to the coast and shipped for sale to Bombay. Mineral resources were believed to exist in considerable extent in the provinces thus opened up, and naphtha springs were well-known in the neighbourhood of Shushter and Ram Hormuz. All these products were only at present turned out in scanty volume, and there was not one among them the annual output of which might not be many times multiplied where communication rendered simultaneously more easy and more secure. He looked forward to an enormously increased import into Persia of British and Anglo-Indian goods. As it was, the import trade of the whole of Southern Persia was almost exclusively in British hands.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE SELECT COMMITTEE.

IN the early part of the week, writes the Overland mail, some anxiety was entertained among the members of the Uncovenanted Service in London about the delay in striking a Committee. The anxiety was justified. Assuming that the Committee were to sit until the middle of July, beyond which time members would refuse to serve, and excluding Whit-week, there are at the utmost eight weeks available for the inquiry, or say sixteen days at four hours a day; total sixty-four hours for the investigation of a case which bristles with details. The legal adviser to the Uncovenanted Service Committee deemed it right to call its attention to the above facte, and have the opinion of the representatives of the Services in London and Calcutta taken as to the expediency of asking the Government to postpone the inquiry until next year. In view of the immense shoal of papers setting out every kind of grievance which has been daily arriving, and the urgent desire of many officers to state their own case to the Select Committee, it was clear that the work could not be got through by the most energetic Members of Parliament within the time that appeared available. It cannot be expected that men of business will sit for four or five days a week during the bustest hours of the day, for six or eight weeks, and the subject of inquiry must be one which engages a good deal of public interest to induce members to agree to an adjourment over the Recess. Therefore it seemed likely that the inquiry would be too hasty and perfunctory to allow full justice to be done. These ideas having been submitted to Calcutta, and also to the London Committee, Sir Roper Lethbridge in the chair, it was decided to face the risk and go on. The resolution is probably a wise one, but it will force those who have charge of the case to confine it strictly within the limits, and present the evidence in a concentrated form. A large number of gentlemen will have to abandon the hope of stating their own cases which many of them are now cherishing; the evidence must chiefly be directed to the main issues, and only one or two men from each Department, if so many, can have an opportunity of appearing. The examination of the witnesses selected in India will take up nearly all the available time.

The terms of the reference as given in Sir John Gorst's resolution are as follows:—

"That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report upon the illegal grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants of India arising from the depreciation of the rupee and their leave and pension rules.

"That Mr. King, Mr. Howarth, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Bristowe, Viscount Baring, Sir William Plowden, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Alfred Pease, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. McNeill, and Sir John Gorst be members of the Committee.

"That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records.

"That Five be the quorum."

It will be observed that the terms are limited, and that the special grievances of Departments other than those arising out of the abovementioned rules are excluded. This cuts down the inquiry within measurable bounds. A full and careful abstract of the questions to be raised under the terms of the reference has been prepared, and will be preaented to the Select Committee by Mr. King on its meeting—if Sir George Campbell ever allows it to meet. The legal adviser has also prepared an elaborate memorandum reviewing the Acts of Parliament and other documents bearing on the question of exchange, and all the statutes, despatches, resolutions, covenants, codes, and prospectuses which have any reference to Pensions and Furlough. This, it may be hoped, will materially assist the Committee in grasping the main points of the case, and the arguments in favour of the contention put forward by the Service.

THE BRISTOL ELECTION.

Polling commenced on the 8th ult. at Bristol to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Haddel Cosham, who had represented the East division of the city since 1885. The candidates were Mr. James Inskip (C.), who previously contested the seat; Sir Joseph Weston (G.), who sat for another division of the city in the Parliament of 1885; and Mr. J. H. Wilson, who was brought forward by a section of the Labour party.

The two party candidates were well supported by workers, and both had a good supply of carriages. As soon as the poll opened there was a rush of voters, and a large number of working men exercised the franchise during the breakfast half-hour.

The result was as follows:—

Sir Joseph Weston (G.)	4,775
Mr. J. Inskip (C.)	1,900
Mr. J. H. Wilson	602

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The Queen held the third Drawing-room of the season on the 8th ult. at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty was accompanied into the Throne Room by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Princesses Victoria and Maud, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Louise and the Marquess of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Princess Victoria. All the high officers of State were also present, besides the Ambassadors and foreign Ministers at the Court and members of the Ministry, including Lord Salisbury. There were many *debutantes*. The Duchess of Portland was presented on her marriage.

It is stated that the Queen is slightly indisposed. Dr. Reid visited her Majesty yesterday, and although the Queen was able to transact State business, it is probable that before her departure to-day for Windsor, which will be at a somewhat later hour than usual, her Majesty will have no other engagement than to visit the Marchioness of Ely and to receive the Army Jubilee present.

SEVERAL Native surveyors, the last of those who have been making military route surveys in connection with the Siam Boundary Commission, have now returned to India, and their sketches and reports are being prepared for the Intelligence Department.

THE following are the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 24th May 1890:—From merchandise, Rs. 39,286; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 30,575; total Rs. 69,861;—as compared with those of the corresponding period last year, which was Rs. 62,316; thus showing an increase this year of Rs. 7,545.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

It is stated that the Czar is about to reverse the foreign policy which Russia has been following since 1875, and which tended towards an alliance with France. His Majesty (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* tells us) has become convinced that an alliance with the French Republic could only be detrimental to his dynasty by causing a perpetual estrangement between him and the Court of Berlin. Abhorring the political opinions of the present rulers of France, and having no confidence in the stability of any Republican Government, he has resolved that his safest course will be to return to the alliance between the Romanoffs and the Hohenzollerns. There was a personal animosity between the Czar and Prince Bismarck, and so long as the latter remained in office it was impossible that the Courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin should come to an understanding. The German Emperor has always wished to become friends with the Czar; his grantfather adjured him on his deathbed to act amicably towards Russia, and this counsel appears to have taken very deep root in the young sovereign's mind. There is thus on both sides such a strong disposition to make common cause that when the two Emperors meet in a few weeks at Krasnoe Selo they will probably enter into a compact which will altogether change the present grouping of Powers in Europe.

Writing on Wednesday night, the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* characterises the rumour of an approaching Russo-German alliance as an old story in a new dress—a theory built up on the projected visit of the German Emperor to the Russian manœuvres and his intended stay with the Imperial family, and on the revived rumours of the marriage of the Czarevitch to Princess Margaret of Prussia. In truth (he asserts) not a single politician in Vienna credits the sensational reports about a new grouping of the Powers. A policy like that now attributed to the German Emperor would be suicidal, and no one is better aware of that than the Emperor William himself.

Signor Crispi delivered an important speech at the sitting of the Italian Chamber on Tuesday (May 13) with reference to the foreign policy of Italy. He stated that when the late Signor Depretis offered him, in March, 1887, a seat in the Cabinet, he explained that before he could accept it he would require to know the exact tenor of the triple alliance which had been concluded in 1882 and renewed by Count di Robilant in 1887. Being made acquainted with this, and being thus assured that the object of the alliance was exclusively defensive, Signor Crispi accepted the proffered portfolio. The Premier added that in the Balkan question a perfect understanding existed between Austria, England, and Italy. In Egypt and the Soudan, also, England and Italy followed parallel lines, and he added that Italy had no ground to fear an attack on her Red Sea possessions from the direction of the Soudan. The speech created an excellent impression, and was frequently applauded. Signor Sola, a member of the Moderate party, also delivered an important speech on the African question, in the course of which he declared that the excellent relations subsisting between Italy and England could not fail to contribute to the opening up of the Soudan to commerce. Replying to this, Signor Crispi stated that Italy would continue to pursue a pacific policy in Africa, and he concluded by stating that, thanks to the good graces of England, Italy had succeeded in obtaining a protectorate over a portion of the Zanzibar coast line, with the approbation of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

THE POWERS AND CAST AFRICA.

It is becoming apparent that Germany will not make all the concessions desired by England, but expects equal complaisance towards herself. As regards Africa, Germany demands the maintenance and recognition of the agreement with Portugal—settling, among other things, the delimitation of the South and West, including Lakes Nyassa, Tanganyika, and Victoria. She also claims, as a further dividing line between her sphere of influence and that of England, the Nile from Lake Victoria northwards, so that the country east of that river would be under England's influence, and that west of it under her own. Germany's intention to extend her influence in those regions, to the frontier of the Congo State has been evident for five years past—that is, since the Congo Conference. It is not, indeed, believed that England will at once accept these proposals, but they may be toned down a little in the course of the negotiations, the successful conclusion of which is confidently expected.

On the Reichstag proceeding on Monday to the debate on the supplementary estimates for East Africa, Baron von Marschall, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a statement in which he declared that Emin Pasha's mission was merely to enter into friendly relations with the tribes in the interior of of the German sphere of interests, and to make an estimate of the cost of the eventual establishment of some fortified stations. In the negotiations with Great Britain, continued the Minister, the wish predominated to go hand in hand with that Power, and to cultivate the common interests of the two countries. The object in view was not to acquire as much territory as possible, but to keep together what was naturally connected by the course of the waterways and means of communication. On this point, concluded Baron Marschall, the Government was prepared to come to an understanding with Great Britain. The feature of the debate was, however, the début of General Caprivi, who replied to several questions raised. The new Chancellor spoke for nearly an hour. The drift of General Caprivi's speech was that his attitute towards the colonial policy was perfectly impartial, but that Germany could not withdraw at present. He said:—"My predecessor in office said that colonial adventure should be carried on only while supported by the wishes and feelings of the nation. I am of the same opinion, and believe that those who knew me before I took office know that I was not then an admirer of the colonial policy, but regarded it as dangerous. I am, however, convinced that, as matters now stand, we cannot go back without heavy loss. Nothing is left for us to do but to advance." (Cheers on the Right.) The Chancellor then criticised Herr Bamberger's financial objections, and succeeded in partly refuting them, though he admitted that the colonial policy arose at first from unformed ideas, and "the belief that it was enough to stretch out one's hand to pick up nuggets of gold and ready-made cigars. But England's experience was wanting to us," he continued. "Our object is to free the empire from its engagements, and to let the company carry on its business all one and with profit. We have no men with the experience of the English. We also differ from England in the respect that private capitalists there, as history shows, are ready to invest in the most doubtful securities of the most doutful foreign States rather than in the German colonies. We cannot now say exactly what we shall have spent by April 1 next, and must, therefore, ask for your confidence, as we cannot knock down our colonial policy to the lowest bidder. Nevertheless, I do not abandon the hope that we shall get out of the business without loss. Togo and the Cameroons already cover the expenses of administration, and I believe that this will be the case in East Africa as well. The Congo Act widened our original programme, and the Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference is doing the same. We must establish stations, and the rifle and the Bible must do the work of Christianity, for slavery cannot be abolished without shooting the slave-dealers. To the theory that, in the event of hostilities, one or other of the colonies might be lost, I oppose the old military maxim that a war is decided in the chief theatre of that war. If, therefore, we are victorious in Europe, we shall get back all the colonies on the conclusion of peace. The German navy must be enabled to extend its sphere of influence, and for this purpose distant coaling stations are necessary. This costs money, and will cost more. We shall try to make the colonial companies as self-dependent as possible. Nobody knows what is to be done with Major Wissmann's force, but it will, perhaps, become an Imperial one, in the interests of our colonies, which we shall always protect, just as we everywhere respect foreign rights. We believe that we can carry on the colonial policy in such a way that the general policy of Germany shall not be jeopardised, nor the proper feeling of national pride outraged or wounded."

As this was the first time that General Caprivi has spoken to the Reichstag in his capacity as Chancellor, his speech was followed with much interest. The *Times* correspondent says:—"It was freely confessed both by deputies and journalists that it was long since they had been treated to such a speech from the place assigned to the Reichskanzler. It was, indeed, a little masterpiece and model in its way. General von Caprivi has proved that he possesses that art of expressing thoughts in a clear, temperate, convincing and graceful manner. He is firm without being too emphatic, and can refute an adversary without offending him."

The entire German press commented favourably upon General Caprivi's speech.

A new White Book on East Africa was presented to the German Reichstag on Saturday. The book contains fourteen documents, including a telegram from Count Bismarck to Major Wissmann, a report from Corvette Captain Valette, and twelve reports from Major Wissmann, beginning with Bushiri's capture and execution at the end of September, 1889, and ending with the capture of Kilwa on the 4th inst. The telegram in reference to the last event runs as follows:—"In consequence of the bombardment by the Carola and Schwalbe, and of my march across the country, fighting all the way, Kilwa was evacuated by the enemy and occupied by me." The other contents of the book consist of intelligence, nearly all of which has already been published. One item shows that it was not the Emperor who invited Emin Pasha to enter the German service, but that Emin expressed the wish to place his experience at the disposal of his native country, and begged Major Wissmann to inform Prince Bismarck of the fact, with a view to its communication to the Emperor. Major Wissmann's letter to this effect is dated Jan. 1, and reached Berlin on the 23rd of that month. It was answered two days later by a telegram from Count Bismarck, running as follows:—"Emin Pasha's services are welcome to us. Please communicate his further wishes." The statement is added that Emin's entrance into the Imperial service abroad took place in February.

THE CHENANGO ASYLUM DISASTER.

A New York telegram, of May 9, says: Two more charred bodies have been discovered in the ruins of the Chenango Pauper Lunatic Asylum, making fifteen victims in all, thirteen being idiot inmates of the institution. The fire was not caused by one of the lunatics attempting to light a lamp, but by an overheated flue. Much censure is being expressed at the authorities permitting a roughly-built wooden structure to do duty as a place of confinement for insane paupers. There was actually no means of checking the fire, so swiftly did it burn. This calamity, following so quickly after the similar catastrophe at Montreal, has horrified the general public, and a most rigid inspection will ensue of private and public lunatic hospitals throughout the country. Congressman Orr has promised to consider the feasibility of a special Bill on the subject.

The destruction of the asylum branch of the Chenango County Poorhouse, situated near Binghamton (State of New York) seems to have been due to official disregard of instructions received. The burned institution was a two-storey and attic building, constructed almost entirely of wood, and apparently destitute of anything in the shape of apparatus for use in case of fire. In November last the New York State Lunacy Commission visited the asylum, and pointed out that the burned building was a very dangerous place in which to confine a large number of helpless lunatics. It was also suggested by the Commission that immediate steps should be taken to transfer the patients to a more secure establishment or that the wooden structure referred to should be furnished with fire hoses and a steam pump, for use in case of emergency. It appears that these suggestions were totally disregarded, and it is thought certain that the Coroner's jury at present investigating this calamity will severely censure some of the officials connected with the Chenango County Poor-house. Not more than fifteen persons are known to have perished in the flames, but some of the lunatics rescued were so badly burned that the death list may be increased slightly during the next few days. It is feared that seven more bodies altogether will be found beneath the debris. It is impossible at present to determine upon the exact number of dead, owing to the fact that many of the lunatics are still wandering across the surrounding country.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

On May 8th the Emperor William received the Bureau of the German Parliament. He had a long interview with them, and pointed out the necessity of the new Military Bill. He stated that the votes about to be demanded were limited to the pressing requirements of the country. It was absolutely necessary that the military strength of Germany should not be inferior to that of the neighbouring Powers, and the military authorities had been consulted before the Bill, which was destined to promote the peace of Europe, was prepared. The Emperor expressed surprise that the Press had attributed the new military expenditure to wrong motives.

The House of Lords at its sitting to-day discussed the Budget of Public Worship. Herr Pfeil made a motion for putting an end to the unpleasantness arising from there being too many Jewish children in the lower public schools. He expressed his opinion that this circumstance was a public danger.

Herr von Gossler, Minister of Public Worship and Public Institutions, replied that it was impossible to prevent Jewish children from entering any public school. The effect of the motion would be to drive the Jewish nation into an attitude conducive to discord rather than union.

The motion was opposed by Herr Miguel and supported by Herr Kleist-Relzov and Schulenburg, and was ultimately adopted.

In reply to Prince Radzivill, who complained that the Polish language was boycotted in Prussia, Herr von Gossler declared that no such oppression existed, and that there had been no change in the Government policy for many years past.

The Reichstag to-day discussed the Bill relating to Industrial Tribunals of Arbitration. The Socialist Deputies opposed the Bill, and the Progressists asked for more liberal conditions. Herr von Boetticher declared that the Bill contained nothing of the nature of distrust of the working classes. It was ultimately decided to refer the Bill to a committee of twenty-one members.

The protocol of the international labour Conference has been laid before the Reichstag.

OUTRAGES AT HINDOO SHRINES.

A pilgrim writes to the *Statesman*:—"Sir—I am very glad to find that in your issue of the 23rd ult. you have published a communication drawing attention to the prevalence of grossly immoral practices at Hindoo shrines. Kalighat, which is almost a suburb of the metropolis, is no exception to the rule. Morality here is at a very low ebb; and even ladies of respectable families who visit the shrine are often treated with outrage by the priests themselves. It should be remembered that the Kalighat temple is a place of peculiar sanctity in Hindoo estimation, and that Hindoo females, from the highest to the lowest classes, resort thither for devotional purposes at all seasons of the year and from all parts of India. It is, I fear, to be said with sorrow and shame, that in but too many instances, they leave the place with blemished purity. Nor is this the worst as regards Kalighat. Women of the town, accompanied by 'budmashes,' visit the shrine and openly commit excesses such as cannot be described, to the great prejudice of the morality of the growing boys and girls of the locality. This state of things is certainly not creditable to the British Government, which, while respecting the religion of its Hindoo as well as other subjects, professes so much solicitude to improve their morality. I quite agree that the British Indian and the Indian Associations should move the local Government to take effective measures for putting down the scandalous practices which are now so painfully associated with the Kalighat shrine. I do not think the employment of a picquet of police about the place would be sufficient. Our police are unfortunately, as a body, not above temptation. But besides a strong picked force to be paid from the income of the temple, I believe that the *shebaits* or custodians of the shrine should be warned that severe measures will be taken against themselves, if through the neglect of proper control and supervision, any authentic instances of outrage to female pilgrims within the temple precincts should be brought to public notice. I defy anybody to contradict what I have said. I shall communicate further facts to you in case they may be of public interest."

THE PANITZA PROSECUTION.

A telegram dated Sofia, May 9, says:—The indictment in the Panitza case includes a number of officers on the retired list, also several civilians and an officer of Reserves, named Koblokoff, who is a Russian subject. They are all accused of conspiring to make a *coup d'etat*, and of plotting against Prince Ferdinand and some of his Ministers.

The indictment mentions the compromising documents seized at the residence of Panitza; it refers to the examination of the accused and the depositions of the witnesses, and claims to establish that after an interview with M. Vilianoff, the Russian Secretary of Legation at Bucharest, Major Panitza proposed to the Legation to bring off a *coup d'etat*.

The indictment further gives information respecting the letters and dispatches in cipher that were seized. The key to them has been found, and they have been translated.

Some young Bengalees in Calcutta have opened a Bible class on the premises of the Kheshub Academy. Meetings are held every Sunday and Wednesday, when passages from the Bible are read, and lucid expositions given of them. The young men refuse to be helped by Christian missionaries in their endeavours to interpret the sacred book.

The Rawalpindi cantonment water-works have not yet been commenced, although the necessary survey, &c., were finish some time ago. The military authorities desired to have the entire work of the water-supply placed in charge of the Executive Engineer Military Works, but as the Municipal Committee will not agree, the matter has been referred to Government; hence the delay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Heat is known to weaken the magnetism of an iron bar, and to destroy it altogether when the temperature is high enough to heat the metal to a cherry red. Some non-magnetic metals also become magnetic when their temperature is lowered below the ordinary. Mr. Shelford Bidwell recently showed that a non-magnetic alloy of nickel and iron becomes magnetic if cooled several degrees below zero. The inference is that all bodies become magnetic at a sufficiently low temperature, but of course it requires more complete confirmation.

Experiments on felling trees by means of dynamite were recently made in presence of military engineers near Copenhagen. Trees of 3ft. in diameter were brought down in 20 to 25 minutes, whereas the usual cutting would have occupied over an hour. The time saved will be a gain in operations of war.

The "Schiseophone" is a kind of induction balance, such as was used by Professor Graham Bell to localise the bullet in the body of President Garfield, but it is employed by the Compagnio des Chemins de fer du Nord to discover flaws in rails, and other iron-work. Recent trials of the apparatus were made before a naval engineer deputed by the French Ministry of Marine, and in every case the instrument pointed out the flaw. It is expected to be useful in testing propeller shafts.

The country to the west of Glasgow is greatly disfigured by heaps of waste shale, and various attempts have been made to get rid of them. At last a company has been formed to recover the ammonia they contain, and utilise the shale in the manufacture of bricks.

Another survey has been made for a projected ship canal from Birmingham to Liverpool. The plans provide for a width of 72 feet in the water-way, to accommodate sea-going vessels of 300 tons burthen or barges of 400 tons. The route is through the Black country to Wolverhampton, Stoke-on-Trent, and the Potteries to the Weaver, a distance of 61 miles.

The United States Government has decided to construct a ship canal round the Falls of Niagara. The work will be 23 miles long, and the locks 400ft. in length, by 80ft. in width. The total cost is estimated at 23 million dollars, or a million per mile.

The okra or okroe plant of South America has long been prized as an ingredient of soups in the West Indies and the United States, but it has recently been found to contain an excellent fibre which can be cheaply extracted. There is a probability of its rivalling jute and hennequin.

Besides the Cardew earthing device, to which we recently called attention, another has been devised by Mr. Killingworth Hedges, of 25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. In one type of the apparatus the earth connection which relieves the circuit of excessive pressure is established by a vacuum tube having electrodes or sparkling points within it, after the manner of the old Varley lightning protector for submarine cables, which is still used in protecting telephone apparatus from damage by lightning. Low-pressure currents are unable to spark across the vacuum, but high-pressure currents are able and hence escape to earth. It should be understood that both the Cardew and the Hedges apparatus, besides protecting the installation itself from injury, are also a safeguard against harm to life.

Direct telephonic communication has been established between Dundee and Edinburgh and Glasgow. The trunk wire crosses the Tay by a cable, and proceeds by way of Tayport, Cupar, Kirkaldy, and Alloa, to Stirling, where it branches into Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is a copper wire weighing 150lbs. per mile, and to prevent interference by the messages on neighbouring lines, a return wire is employed. The total length of the wire is therefore 202 miles, representing nearly 14 tons of copper. It is supported by 2,500 poles and 5,000 insulators. Thanks to the careful work of the engineers, Mr. Bennett, of Edinburgh, and Mr. J. D. Miller, of Dundee, the line is giving entire satisfaction. It is hoped to shorten the route between Dundee and Edinburgh by a new line across the Forth Bridge, and extend the system by connecting up Aberdeen, Brechin, and Montrose. Part of this work is already in progress.

American telegraphists are, no doubt, the fastest in the world. At the recent competition held in New York, Mr. B. R. Pollock, an operator of the New York and New England Railroad, obtained the first prize of 100 dollars for sending 260 words in five minutes, or at the rate of 52 words a minute. When it is remembeared that each average English word contains five letters, and that three distinct signals are required by the Morse code for each letter on the average, we shall find that the transmission of the 52 words necessitated about 780 separate strokes of the key in in the sixty seconds making up a minute, or about 13 movements of the hand per second. The ladies' prize of 50 dollars was gained by Miss K. B. Stephenson with a record of 217 words in the five minutes.

Basic slag, or the slag produced in the manufacture of basic steel, is making its way as an artificial manure. The reports of farmers show that the phosphate it contains can be assimilated by the growing plant, while the iron in it does not seem to act injuriously on the crop.

A firm of carpet manufacturers in Chicago have adopted electric power in sewing their carpets. The sewing machine, actuated by electricity, is also propelled by the same agency along a truck which runs from end to end of the carpet. By this arrangement, which can be controlled by a boy or girl, some eight yards of carpet can be sewn in a minute, whereas by hand only 25 yards can be accomplished in a day.

Professor Elihu Thomson, inventor of the electric welding apparatus, has also devised a method of soldering on the covers of tin cars by the electric current. A metal ring, brought to a white heat by the current from a transformer, is pressed against the solder, so as to melt it all round the edge of the lid.

A flint tool belonging to the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age has been discovered by Mr. W. C. Mills, of the Archæological Society of New Comerstown, Ohio, in the gravel of a glacial terrace 35ft. above the flood plain of the Tuscarawas river. It is buried to a depth of 15ft., and is considered to date from the period at which the terrace was formed, thus affording another proof of the existence of man in the valley of the Mississippi when the glacial perod still continued in its northern regions. Similar discoveries have been made in other spots from New Jersey to Minnesota.

Flash-lights are apt to produce fires, but a new one, introduced by Dr. Thomas Taylor to the Washington Chemical Society, is stated to be harmless in this respect. The inflammable composition is chiefly a carbon powder obtained by charring the down of the milk-weed. This carbon is singularly free from ash, and when the composition is placed on tissue-paper and ignited by a match of "punk," a species of fungus tinder, the flash is so instantaneous that the paper is not even scorched, and the most inflammable substance placed under the powder is not fired. When an inferior flash-light is substituted the tissue-paper is consumed.

The beaver is not yet extinct in Western Europe. It lingers on the lower Rhone and its tributaries, but has abandoned its habit of building dams and huts in favour of deep burrows. Four or five years ago a fine light brown specimen was taken near Aries, and is now in the museum at Hyeres. In 1827 a number of beaver huts were found on the Elbe, where it meets the Nuthe, near Magdeburg.

The Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan, Vol. 14, contain a great variety of information on the best forms of buildings for countries visited by earthquakes, which will probably be useful not only in Japan, but beyond it.

The Punjab Government has agreed to lend six lakhs at 5 per cent. to the Delhi Municipality, for the execution of the water-works scheme now in progress. The balance of 4½ lakhs will be met by the Municipality from money saved in past years for the purpose. The loan of six lakhs will be repaid in 20 years with interest, by yearly payments of Rs. 48,000. It is confidently expected that the water-works will be completed by March 1892.

Intelligence from Montreal, dated the 9th May, states that the Rev. Louis Martin, a French Canadian, and a minister of the Methodist Church, has disappeared, and foul play is suspected. He was formerly a Catholic priest, and since his change of faith he has been bitterly and constantly denouncing the Church of Rome and her priesthood. This is known to have aroused the deepest indignation among his former congregation, and threats of "silencing the blasphemer" were frequently uttered. It is feared that Mr. Martin has been murdered and his body hidden.

NOTICES.

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SIKKIM AND TIBET. By H. H. Risley, Bengal Civil Service. See "Blackwood's Magazine" for May.

EXCHANGE WITH INDIA. By J. S. Wood. See "Blackwood's Magazine" for March and April.

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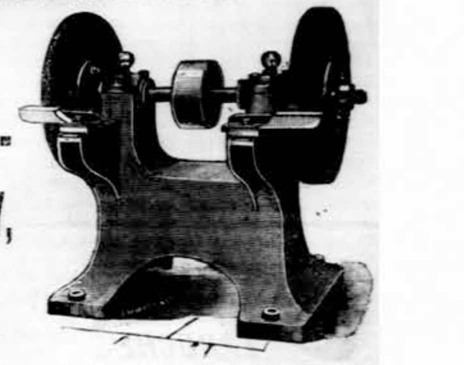
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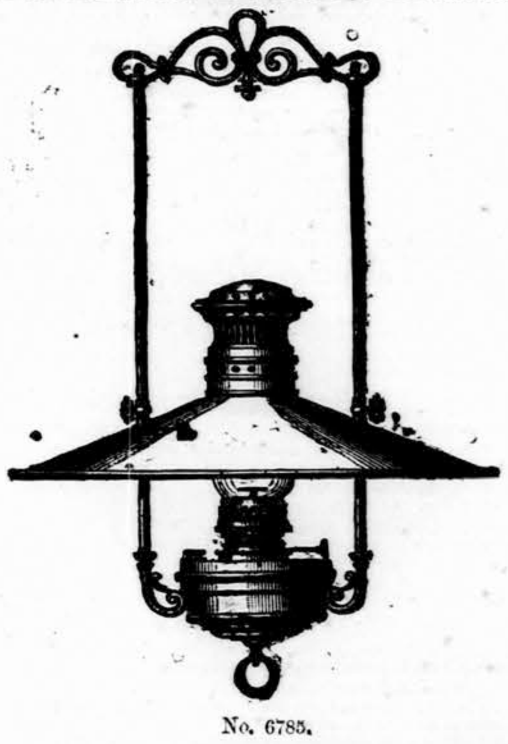

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